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Scopus

SCOPUS CUSTOM DATA DOCUMENTATION - XML format

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I. Introduction

About this manual

This manual has been designed as support documentation **to the Scopus Custom Data extraction service** and is therefore only relevant to customers of the Scopus Custom Data service. The purpose of this manual is to familiarize customers with the different steps and procedures involved in extracting and transferring Scopus datasets, and to give an overview of all the different data elements that together make up the Scopus XML data..

Prerequisite Knowledge

In order for you to be able to use this guide, you must be familiar with the following:

- Extensible Markup Language (XML)
  (for more information, see http://www.w3.org/XML/)
- GNPU http://www.gnupg.org/

II. Technical requirements

This Chapter describes in short the requirements a client or partner, interested in Scopus Custom Data, should meet in order to load and host the data. The eventual objectives behind using Scopus data and how to achieve these objectives are beyond the scope of this Chapter. For example, guidelines for performing bibliometric analyses using Scopus Custom data are not addressed here.

Custom Data facts and figures

Scopus is the largest Abstract and Indexing database worldwide. It is important to bear in mind that the database is continuously growing at ~8% CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate). When reading the figures below, the growing aspect should be taken in consideration to accommodate for capacity updates. This obviously has direct impact on approaches and solutions considered, certainly from the scalability point of view. Below Table shows fact and figures related to the entire Scopus database and also to the last 18 years of data only (status April 2017).

	Entire database	**1996 to present**
Number of items	70 million	45 million
Total size zipped	~450 GB	~300 GB
Total size unzipped	~2.5 TB	~1.7 TB

Notes:

i. Numbers above are rough estimates. It's recommended to accommodate for additional disc capacity (doubling the numbers above) in order to deal with database overhead, temporary storage, etc.
ii. An article with references is on average 40 kB large. An article without references is 10 kB in size.
iii. All publications from 1996 and onwards are in Scopus captured with references when applicable. In the numbers above it's assumed that all 45 million records have references which is not entirely true. There are records which simply don't cite any record.
iv. Scopus rounded off adding References to pre-1996 content, back till 1970. To circa 50% of all pre-1996 items references were added between 2015 and 2017.
v. A Custom Data request for the last 20 years of publications doesn't necessarily result in 200 GB only (when zipped). It could be higher depending on whether the citing documents – when requested – have been provided separately or not. In this case the 200 GB will be seen as the minimum size provided.

vi. Numbers provided here form only an indication as these figures can easily change over time. These refer to a snapshot of the database state of March 2018.

vii. In addition to incremental growth described above, Scopus initiates from time to time extra projects where extra journals in specific subject areas are added, such as for Social Sciences/Arts and Humanities in 2009-2012. The CAGR indicated above doesn't take into account these initiatives. Scopus issues Newsletters notifying customers about such initiatives. Information will also be made available on http:// http://blog.scopus.com.

viii. The Scopus Custom Data service can provide data in different layouts. The default layout is per year. Within a year, the data is sliced in batches of X number of records per batch. Typically this is 10,000 publications per batch. Note though that when a different layout is requested, the request will be investigated first for feasibility.

Loading and hosting the data

As the data size is quite large, both in quantity of items as in bytes, performing queries, analysis or extracting information out of the data becomes a less trivial task. In addition, Scopus data is quite rich in granularity and structure. Both data size and richness allows for a wide range of possibilities but does pose the challenge of making the right choises with regard to hardware, Operating System (OS) and database technology. The recommendations below are meant as guidance towards defining the right strategy.

Operating System

An operating system like Microsoft Windows on a regular[1] personal computer is unlikely to be suited for data activities on a scale like Scopus Custom Data. The limitations are mainly related to how an operating system (OS) deals with opening huge files, i.e. files with a size of 500 MB like in the case of Custom Data. What is needed in this context is an operating system with Large File Support (LFS). An OS – also Microsoft Windows – will be able to deal with large files provided the necessary internal memory and the support of a file system of at least 32 bit. Operating systems with 32-bit file systems can open files of size up to 4 GB. With a 64-bit operating system, files larger than 4 GB can be opened without problems. All boxes currently sold are equipped with either 32-bit or 64-bit file systems. While a 32-bit file system is just fine for Scopus Custom Data, it's recommended to use a 64-bit version for performance reasons mainly.

As explained above any operating system chosen is fine. However, it's preferred to use either Linux (Red Hat, Suse, Debian, Ubuntu, CentOS or any established distribution), FreeBSD, OpenBSD or Solaris (e.g., SUN, sparc or intel). These operating systems have proven themselves in terms of reliability, stability, scalability and security over the years. In addition these OS provide a wide range of tools and built-in features (e.g. regular expressions, etc.) which come very handy when dealing with (XML) files during the ETL process. A choice for a specific operating system is not only relevant in order to be able to handle large XML bulk of data, it's also quite critical for the to be developed database.

The use of Microsoft Windows server with a configuration comparable to above regarding the file system is certainly an option.

Memory/Processors/Storage

Typically internal memory (RAM) and processors are mentioned in the context of performance. This is also valid for Scopus Custom Data. The high spec-ed a machine is, the better, e.g. more RAM means generally speaking better performance when optimally leveraged. The performance gain is then achieved through the execution of multiple applications and processes that can run in parallel. (Multi) threading is a typical known

[1] Regular means a machine with common PC specs, i.e. a RAM of 2-3 GB, one single processor, etc.

practice. This guaranties almost always faster delivery of the end results. Also the more processors are available on a box the easiest (multi) threading can be implemented and the easier different tasks can be performed. Distributed architecture, usually considered for performance reasons, can only be supported through high spec-ed hardware both in terms of RAM and processors.
The amount of data (bytes) and the large file size aspects of Scopus Custom Data plus the necessity of loading the data in a database reinforce the need of middle-high performing hardware specs. However, users are free to install the hardware of their choice. Based on common experiences, taking in a consideration the need of a database, 1-2 dual core processors of 8-16GB of RAM or higher is recommended. In terms of storage, a disk space of around 2 TB is strongly recommended when processing a dataset of 1996-Present. Although Scopus Custom Data – even the entire Scopus database – won't need this space, it's common practice to reserve significant disk space for database overhead. How much overhead disk space is required depends for a great deal on the software used.
In case a database is not needed, a single dual core processor of 2-4GB is probably sufficient.

Database technology

Tools like Microsoft Excel or Microsoft Access will not be of any serious help due to limitations, e.g. maximum number of rows allowed, etc. Depending on the number of items to be loaded (assuming here 10 years of data, i.e. > 22M records), mature database software like: Oracle, Postgres or SQL should be considered. These have proved to be very suited for large amount of data.
There are two types of databases one should consider when dealing with XML data, as in Scopus Custom Data: Relational Databases or Native XML databases.

i. A relational database (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RDBMS) is a database that conforms to the relational model, and refers to a database's data and schema. Systems managing these relational databases (RDBMS) are: Oracle, Microsoft SQL, PostgreSQL, MySQL, IBM's DB2, etc.
   In an RDBMS type of database, data is typically loaded and indexed according to a pre-defined data model. Simply put, tables for specific data elements or type are defined and are linked with each other through relations. Typically a data model is carefully designed in order to ensure various granular output that can then easily be aggregated during query time. The development of a good data model is perhaps one of the most challenging tasks during the creation of a database.
   RDBMS exist so long that main developers find it easy to deal with. On the other hand performance might be affected when queries become complex (e.g., too many joins) dure to a very large data model. In addition the update or change of a data model often results in re-building the database.
ii. An XML native database (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML_native_database) is a data software system that allows data in XML format to be imported, accessed and exported. A Native XML database (NXD) is a database that Defines a (logical) model for an XML document — as opposed to the data in that document — and stores and retrieves documents according to that model. There are numerous implementations of NXD: SQL Server 2005, IBM's DB2 9 Express-C, Oracle XML DB, eXist-db (Open source, http://exist.sourceforge.net), MarkLogic Server (Commercial, http://www.marklogic.com), etc.
   The main advantage of an XML native database is the simplified ETL process and the elimination of a data model dependency. In fact, data can be loaded directly from the source without any transformation as long as a DTD or schema is provided. While relational databases lose the XML structure, in an XML native database these are kept since a document is indexed as it is. Another strong argument for an XML native database is the flexibility it allows during query. Where a RDBMS type of database

relies on SQL queries based on indexed tables, Xqueries are used to query the XML data directly. This requires a good understanding of XML and XQuery language. It should be noted that most of the XML native database vendors are commercial (except for eXist-db). This technology is generally speaking quite expensive.

Any database chosen will do the task regardless on what this is. It is advisable though to seriously consider an XML database because of the richness of the Scopus Custom Data XML. The Scopus Custom Data and Scopus team recommend either MarkLogic or eXist. On the other hand, using a conventional relational database with the appropriate XML interface will also serve nicely. It has then the advantage of being known to most of the DBAs. Note also that any database choice will be tied to both Operating system and hardware specifications.

Recommendations

Hardware/software

Taking in consideration the above outlined details, a typical system to perform most of the complex operations might comprise:

i. A (Red Hat) LINUX based box preferably with 64-bits architecture.
ii. A 8Gb 1-2 processors equipped with the necessary disk capacity (depending on the data request), and
iii. Best performing disks are local SCUSI disks. An external storage architecture such as NAS is probably the best option when disks are shared. A RAID-0 might be considered for best performance if redundancy is not required.
iv. A SQL or XML native database, e.g. respectively PostgresSQL or MarkLogic. Alternatively one could consider MySQL on a MS Windows server or eXist as an open source alternative to Mark Logic.

Data

i. It's important to request and study a Scopus Custom Data sample in order to place the right data extraction request.
ii. Generally speaking, data fields not required for your objective might be considered to be excluded from loading into your database. For example, unless there is a need to load and store the "Abstract" field, it will save disk and processing time if it's left out.
iii. A native XML database implementation has the benefit to load the data as received by Scopus Custom Data. When a conventional RDBMS solution is considered, a number of data preparation tasks need to be performed first, e.g. conversion and normalization.
iv. The Scopus Custom Data is typically delivered on an external hard drive (e.g. USB) as many large zipped files. The data is also encrypted. GunPG is a good tool to use for decryption once the decryption key is received from the Scopus Custom Data support team. This key is always delivered separately from the data.
v. The decryption and unzipping of the files are tasks that are quite I/O extensive. It's a good practice to do this task on high spec-ed box. Database tables might then be created on a relatively modest machine.

Incremantal deliveries

It is possible to set up incremental deliveries for Scopsu Custom Data. Clients will then receive a full set on hard drive which will be followed by weekly incremental deliveries of deleted and added/updated items. Incremental deliveries are executed through the Amazon S3 protocol (https://aws.amazon.com/s3/). Clienst will receive weekly alerts per e-mail containing a link from which new/updated data can be collected. Incremental feeds cannot be done through FTP.

III. Scopus Custom Data XML flavours

Scopus Custom Data is offered in four different flavours depending on the way customers want to use and expose the data, and/or on the requirements customers have for incorporation of the Scopus data in their database.

Full XML

Scopus Custom Data's primary deliverable meant to be used by Bibliometricians and Data Analysts. Format cannot be used for exposure to other parties than the Bibliometric/ Analytical teams handling the data. This XML 'flavour' contains all below mentioned elements and sub-elements and is the richest possible format.

Institutional Repository XML format

Scopus Custom data used to add data to Institutional Repositories. Since this data is accessible for much larger groups of users, fields that fall under copyright restrictions are left out. The latter refers to the following elements:

(1) All data covered by the <enhancement> element such as descriptor groups containing controlled vocabulary
(2) All data covered by the <tail> element containing citing References
(3) All data covered by the <abstract> element containing the non-Elsevier Abstracts
(4) All data covered by <correspondence>, <additional-srcinfo>, <citation-language> and <abstract-language> elements

Simply said this means that this format will not contain References, Controlled Vocabulary and other than Elsevier Abstracts.

Light XML format

For clients that want simple metadata sets. The following elements are left out:

(1) All data covered by the <enhancement> element such as descriptor groups containing controlled vocabulary
(2) All data covered by the <tail> element containing citing References
(3) All data covered by the <abstract> element containing the non-Elsevier Abstracts

Light XMLformat plus Abstracts

For clients that want simple metadata sets incl. Abstracts. The following elements are left out:

(1) All data covered by the <enhancement> element such as descriptor groups containing controlled vocabulary
(2) All data covered by the <tail> element containing citing References

IV. Data elements

This section of the manual describes all elements and subelements that can be present in Scopus Custom Datasets. Few important things to know:

i. Scopus content travels through several databases before it reaches the on-line Web application. The receiving database is called OPSBANK. This system receives and converts data directly after capturing and delivers to several products among which are Compendex, Scopus, EMBASE, etc. Scopus data is enriched with Author and Affiliation IDs in what we call the Scopus and Author Warehouse application. The latter system delivers profiled data to a so-called XML Fabrication (XFAB) database, which finally sends the data to the XML On-line Content System (XOCS) which puts the data on-line.
ii. Scopus Custom Data is extracted and delivered from the XOCS system.
iii. When traveling through the several databases and conversions, most data elements are somewhat tweaked. This means for instance that certain (sub)elements will

receive prefixes like ‘xocs’ which were not present in the data when originally received from the OPSBANK database.

iv. Below element descriptions are OPSBANK descriptions, so lack prefixes like ‘xocs’. Customers should keep that in mind when looking up elements soon they have started using the data.

v. Several (xocs) time stamps are added while data travels through the systems. Most of these can be ignored and are of no relevance to the customer.

Note: There is a possibility the data elements list contains (sub)elements which cannot be found in your data. Some of the elements might have disappeared when migrating from one dtd/schema to another.

1. abstract

Description

Element abstract contains an abstract of the document.

Usage

See element abstracts.

```
<abstract original="y">
   <ce:para>
      Members of the genus Aeromonas are important enteropathogens.
      Commercial identification systems are often unable to correctly
      identify Aeromonas strains and misidentification as Vibrio spp.
      is common. &copy; 2002 Elsevier Science Inc. All rights
      reserved.
   </ce:para>
</abstract>

<abstract source="cover">
   <ce:para>
        Presents the most effective aspects of bioenergetics, Gestalt
        therapy, psychomotor therapy, Reichian orgonomy, and many other
        practices, along with a wealth of therapeutic techniques of body-
        oriented psychotherapy. The book is divided into four parts: the
        historical and theoretical perspective, the body as the locus of
        personality assessment, the body as the locus of psychotherapeutic
        intervention, and personal and ethical considerations. (PsycINFO
        Database Record(c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)
    </ce:para>
</abstract>

<abstract source="chapter">
    <ce:para>
        Presents a historical overview to provide the reader with some
        background to the graphology debate. The author emphasizes the
        historic and present connection of graphology with mystical and
        occult doctrines. This does not, by itself, refute graphology, since
        medicine and astronomy had some of their origins in doctrines that
        we know today (or even were known at the time) to be
        pseudoscientific, as graphologists like to point out. (PsycINFO
        Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights
        reserved)
    </ce:para>
</abstract>
```

Light reading

The source attribute contains values indicating from which part of the document the abstract originates or what type of abstract this is. Possible values are:

- journal abstract
- chapter
- introduction
- preface
- jacket
- foreword

Please note that it is not possible to give a complete list.

The attribute perspective can have the values "MEDL AAMC", "MEDL AIDS", "MEDL KIE", "MEDL PIP", "MEDL NASA", "MEDL Consumer", "CPXAUTHOR", "CPXEDITAUT", "CPXNONE", "CPXTRANSAUT", "CPXTRANSEDITAUT", "API", "CISENV", "ABSCREATE", "ABSEDIT", "ABSTRANS", "PRESCREEN", "NOABSTRACT".

2. abstract-language

Description

Element abstract-language contains the language(s) of the summaries in the original document.

Usage

Element abstract-language contains the language(s) of the summaries printed in the original document. Up to three summary languages are captured.

This is an empty element. The actual citation language is in attribute xml:lang. The language codes used are standard ISO 636 language codes.

XML

```
<abstract-language xml:lang="eng"/>
<abstract-language xml:lang="fre"/>
```

Explanation

Usually the language name will be displayed instead of the language code.

3. abstracts

Description

Element abstracts contains the abstract(s) of the document.

Usage

Element abstracts contains one or more abstracts of the document, optionally preceded by a copyright statement of the publisher. Most items have a single abstract which is the author summary. But there can be additional abstracts, e.g. a translation of the original author summary or an abstract written from a specific perspective. Element abstracts contains an occurrence of the child element abstract for every abstract, with four attributes indicating the language of the abstract (attribute xml:lang, a 3-letter standard ISO 636 language code), the perspective from which the abstract was created (optional, attribute perspective, an attribute indicating whether the abstract was part of the original document or not (attribute original, value "y" or "n" respectively) and an attribute containing information on the source \ of the abstract (optional, attribute source).

Element abstract consists of one or more paragraphs (child element ce:para).

```
<abstracts>
   <abstract xml:lang="eng" original="y">
      <publishercopyright>&copy; 2003 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
      </publishercopyright>
      <ce:para>In order to evaluate the biochemical effects of long-term
         treatment with inhibitors of acetylcholinesterase (AChE) in
         patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD), we measured the
         activities of AChE and butyrylcholinesterase (BuChe) and the
         concentrations of &beta;-amyloid (1-42), &tau; and
         phosphorylated &tau; proteins in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).
      </ce:para>
   </abstract>
   <abstract xml:lang="eng" perspective="NOABSTRACT" original="n">
      <ce:para>Treatment of Alzheimer's Disease (AD)</ce:para>
      <ce:para>Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) levels of biomarkers and activity
         of acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and butylcholinesterase in AD
         patients treated with Exelon.
      </ce:para>
      <ce:para>In the 10 patients treated with Exelon, a
         significant reduction of AChe activity was
         documented in this group. BuChe activity and levels of other
         biomarkers did not show variations.
      </ce:para>
      <ce:para>This study showed that: (i) AChE inhibitors induced
         different effects on AChE activity in the CSF
         and, at least for donezepil, the effect was dose-dependent; (ii)
         the biochemical effects of these drugs were detected in CSF and
         different treatments were distinguished (iii) other CSF
         biomarkers of AD were not significantly affected by treatment
         with AChE inhibitors.
      </ce:para>
   </abstract>
   <abstract xml:lang="eng" perspective="PSYC" original="y" source="journal
abstract">
        <ce:para>Child-Centered Therapy and Family Systems Therapy have
        traditionally been seen as very different, if not incompatible
        approaches to resolving family problems. These approaches have been
        viewed as in conflict theoretically, regarding focus and technique.
        (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)
      </ce:para>
   </abstract>
</abstracts>
```

4. additional-srcinfo

Description

Element additional-srcinfo contains additional information on the source like conference information, report number or secondary source information.

Usage

The element consists of four optional child elements: secondaryjournal (only available for items that have source type S = Secondary journal), conferenceinfo (most frequently used for items that have source type P = Conference Proceeding, but can occur with all source types), reportinfo (only available for items that have source type R = Report) and toc (table of contents).

```
<additional-srcinfo>
   <reportinfo>
      <reportnumber>WF1765-yyy</reportnumber>
   </reportinfo>
</additional-srcinfo>
```

5. address-part

Description

Element address-part contains information on the address-part of the affiliation of an author of the document.

Usage

See affiliation.

```
<affiliation country="gbr">
   <organization>School of Biological Sciences</organization>
   <organization>University of Bristol</organization>
   <address-part>Woodland Road</address-part>
   <city-group>Bristol BS8 1UG</city-group>
</affiliation>
```

6. affiliation

Description

Element affiliation contains author address information.

Usage

The affiliation element consists of either an unstructured address text (element ce:text), or a structured address, containing up to three organization elements, an optional address-part element containing street or P.O.box information, and (again optional) either an unstructured city-group element containing city and postalcode information, or three separate elements city and/or state and/or postal-code.

The country of the author address is in attribute country of element affiliation. The 3-letter countrycodes are standard ISO 3166 country codes.

Attribute afid (optional) contains an id identifying a unique affiliation.

Attribute dptid (optional) contains an id identifying a department within the affiliation specified in attribute afid.

```
<affiliation country="usa" afid="00246578">
   <organization>Michigan State University</organization>
   <citygroup>East Lansing, MI 48824-1311</citygroup>
</affiliation>
<affiliation country="usa" afid="00246578" dptid="123">
   <organization>204 Ctr. for Integrated Plant Syst.</organization>
   <organization>Michigan State University</organization>
   <citygroup>East Lansing, MI 48824-1311</citygroup>
</affiliation>
<affiliation country="usa">
   <organization>Division of Cardiovascular Medicine</organization>
   <organization>Univ. of AR for Medical Sciences</organization>
   <address-part>4301 West Markham, Slot 532</address-part>
   <city>Little Rock</city>
   <state>AR</state>
   <postal-code>72205</postal-code>
</affiliation>
```

Light reading

Addresses are transliterated if necessary (e.g. for Slavic/Greek addresses).

The affiliationid attribute (afid) is for future use and will not be used until later.

See also

author-group

7. ait:date-delivered

Description

The element ait:date-delivered contains the date on which the record was delivered to the customer. Normally, it is the same for every record in an XML file.

Usage

The element ait:date-delivered is an empty element, with three attributes: year, month and day. An optional attribute timestamp is allowed but generally not used for this element. The format of this attribute is yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.ssssssSHH:00 where SHH:00 is the timezone: S = sign (+ or -), and HH are the hours difference of local time minus universal time. Example: timestamp="2004-12-13T19:12:06.856732-05:00".

XML

```
   <ait:date-delivered year="2002" month="12" day="03"/>
```

Explanation

If day or month is less than 10, a leading zero is added.

Rendering notes

Can be displayed as desired, e.g. "Delivered: <year>-<month>-<day>" (or with the number of the month substituted by the corresponding 3-letter code or month name).

8. ait:date-sort

Description

Element ait:date-sort contains a sorting date created for the document.

Usage

The sorting date is based on the publicationdate or (if no publicationdate is available) on the creationdate of the record. The element ait:date-sort is an empty element, with three attributes: year, month and day. An optional attribute timestamp is allowed but generally not used for this element. The format of this attribute is yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.ssssssSHH:00 where SHH:00 is the timezone: S = sign (+ or -), and HH are the hours difference of local time minus universal time. Example: timestamp="2004-12-13T19:12:06.856732-05:00".

The construction rules are: if a full publication date is available, then that date is used as date-sort (exception: if the publication year is higher than the record creation year, then only the publication year is used for date-sort, and the day and month in date-sort will be set to 1).

Example:

publication date "6 January 2000" plus record creation date "22 March 2000"will give:

XML

```
<ait:date-sort year="2000" month="01" day="06"/>
```

Example:

publication date "6 February 2000" plus record creation date "22 December 1999" will give:

XML

```
<ait:date-sort year="2000" month="01" day="01"/>
```

If there is a publication year and month, then year and month are taken from that date, and day is set to 1.

Example:

publication date "October 1999" plus record creation date "12 January 2000" will give:

XML

```
<ait:date-sort year="1999" month="10" day="01"/>
```

If there is only a publication year, then the month of the record creation date is used and the day is set to 1 (exception: if the publication year is lower than the record creation year, then the date-sort is set to year = publication year, month = 12, day = 1).

Example:

publication year "2002" plus record creation date "11 March 2002" will give:

XML

```
<ait:date-sort year="2002" month="03" day="01"/>
```

Example:

publication year "2001" plus record creation date "11 March 2002" will give:

XML

```
<ait:date-sort year="2001" month="12" day="01"/>
```

If there is only a publication year and no record creation date (or the record creation date can't be used because the record was produced through the content backward gapfill) then the date-sort is set to year = publication year, month = 1, day = 1.

Example:

publication date "Winter 2001" plus record creation date "3 March 2003" for a gapfill record will give:

XML

```
<ait:date-sort year="2001" month="01" day="01"/>
```

If there is no publication year then the record creation date is used as date-sort.

Example:

no publication date plus record creation date "5 March 2002" will give:

XML

```
<ait:date-sort year="2002" month="03" day="05"/>
```

If there is no publication year and no record creation date (or the record creation date can't be used because the record was produced through the content backward gapfill) then the date-sort is set to year = OPSBANK production year, month = 0, day = 0.

Example:

no publication date plus record creation date "3 March 2003" for a gapfill record in the OPSBANK production year 2002 will give:

XML

```
<ait:date-sort year="2002" month="00" day="00"/>
```

Light reading

For core records produced through the content backward gapfill the record creation date may not be used for the construction of the date-sort

Season terms (fall, winter etc.) are ignored for the construction of the date-sort.

9. ait:process-info

Description

The ait:process-info element contains information that is not part of the bibliographic information, but can be used for processing the item.

Usage

The ait:process-info element consists of three child elements: ait:date-delivered, ait:date-sort and ait:status.

The ait:status element is used to indicate whether a delivered item is a core item or a dummy item (generated from an unlinked reference), and whether it is a new item, an update of a previously delivered item or a previously delivered item that has been deleted.

```
<ait:process-info>
   <date-delivered year="2002" month="09" day="12"/>
   <date-sort year="2001" month="12" day="01"/>
   <status type="core" state="new"/>
</ait:process-info>
```

Rendering notes

The data in ait:process-info is used for processing only and will normally not be rendered.

10. ait:status

Description

The ait:status element is used to indicate whether a delivered item is a core item or a dummy item, and whether the item is new, updated or deleted.

Usage

The ait:status element is an empty element with three attributes:

Attribute type can have two values: "core" to indicate that the item is a full bibliographic record, or "dummy" to indicate that the item is a "dummy item" generated from an unlinked reference.

Attribute state can have three values: "new" to indicate that the item is delivered for the first time, "update" to indicate that this is an update of a previously delivered item and should replace the original item, and "delete" to indicate that a previously delivered item should be deleted.

Attribute stage is used to indicate the stage of processing of the document. It can have three values: "S100" (uncorrected proof), "S200" (corrected proof) or "S300" (published). Default value is "S300".

Attribute priority is an optional element used to influence the merging of items in the Scopus Warehouse and will not be delivered to Scopus.

```
<ait:status type="core" state="new" stage="S200"/>
```

Rendering notes

The data in the ait:status element is used for processing only and will normally not be rendered.

11. article-number

Description

Element article-number contains a number assigned to the document by the publisher.

Usage

Article numbers are used in place of page numbers for the electronic and paper version of articles published in some journals.

```
<article-number>053830</article-number>
```

12. author

Description

Element author contains the name and e-mail address of an author of the document.

Usage

Element author consists of the following child elements:

Element ce:initials (optional), contains the initials of the author.

Element ce:indexed-name contains a sortable variant of the author surname and initials (without special characters).

Either 4 structured name elements:

Element ce:degrees optional, contains any degrees of the author.

Element ce:surname contains the surname (familyname) of the author. Names for which it is difficult to identify the family name (e.g. Chinese names) are entered completely in this element, without attempting to distinguish surname and given-name and initials.

Element ce:given-name (optional), contains the first name (given name) of the author.

Element ce:suffix (optional), contains an indication of the generation, like II or Sr.

Or one unstructured name element:

Element nametext (optional), contains an unstructured name.

Element preferred-name (optional), contains the preferred name of an author, associated with the unique author id in attribute auid). For more information on author ID (auid): see Chapter IV.

Element ce:e-address (optional), contains an e-mail address of the author.

Element author has three attributes: Attribute auid (optional) contains an id identifying a unique author. Attribute seq contains a sequence number defining the order of the authors in the document. If the author element contains the name of an institution instead of a person then attribute type will be specified with value "inst".

```
<author auid="0006780875" seq="1">
   <initials>M.</initials>
   <ce:indexed-name>Gonzalez M.</ce:indexed-name>
   <ce:surname>Gonza&acute;lez</ce:surname>
   <ce:given-name>Marta</ce:given-name>
   <preferred-name>
     <initials>M.P.</initials>
     <ce:indexed-name>Gonzalez M.P.</ce:indexed-name>
     <ce:degrees>Dr.</ce:degrees>
     <ce:surname>Gonza&acute;lez</ce:surname>
     <ce:given-name>Marta P.</ce:given-name>
   </preferred-name>
   <ce:e-address>m.gonzalez@ucm.es</ce:e-address>
</author>

<author seq="2">
   <initials>K.L.</initials>
   <ce:indexed-name>McClure K.L.</ce:indexed-name>
   <ce:surname>McClure</ce:surname>
</author>
<author seq="3" type="inst">
   <ce:indexed-name>International Bone and Mineral Society</ce:indexed-
name>
   <ce:surname>International Bone and Mineral Society</ce:surname>
</author>
```

Light reading

The authorid attribute (auid) is generated by the Scopus Warehouse and not available when exporting from OPSBANK.

Attribute type is an optional attribute because in a large part of the data it is unknown whether the author is a person or an institution.

13. author-group

Description

Element author-group contains information on the author(s) of the item.

Usage

Element author-group consists of 0, 1 or more occurrences of the name of an author or collaboration (child elements author and collaboration, optionally an et-al element (indicating that not all authors of the document are included), and optionally an affiliation element with author address information.

The authors are grouped by affiliation. If an author has more than one affiliation, the author's name will be included in all author-group occurrences that contain one of the affiliations for that author. The seq preserves the original order of the authors.

```
<author-group>
   <author seq="1">
      <initials>F.D.</initials>
      <ce:indexed-name>Menalled</ce:indexed-name>
      <ce:surname>Menalled</ce:surname>
      <ce:given-name>Fabia&acute;n</ce:given-name>
      <ce:e-address>memalled@iastate.edu</ce:e-address>
   </author>
   <author seq="3">
      <initials>D.A.</initials>
      <ce:indexed-name>Landis</ce:indexed-name>
      <ce:surname>Landis</ce:surname>
      <ce:given-name>Douglas A.</ce:given-name>
   </author>
   <affiliation country="usa">
      <organization>204 Ctr. for Integrated Plant Syst.</organization>
      <organization>Michigan State University</organization>
      <citygroup>East Lansing, MI 48824-1311</citygroup>
   </affiliation>
</author-group>
<author-group>
   <author seq="1">
      <initials>F.D.</initials>
      <ce:indexed-name>Menalled</ce:indexed-name>
      <ce:surname>Menalled</ce:surname>
      <ce:given-name>Fabia&acute;n</ce:given-name>
      <ce:e-address>memalled@iastate.edu</ce:e-address>
   </author>
   <author seq="2">
      <initials>J.C.</initials>
      <ce:indexed-name>Lee</ce:indexed-name>
      <ce:surname>Lee</ce:surname>
      <ce:given-name>Jana C.</ce:given-name>
   </author>
   <affiliation country="usa">
      <organization>Department of Agronomy</organization>
      <organization>Iowa State University</organization>
      <citygroup>Ames, IA 50011-1010</citygroup>
   </affiliation>
</author-group>
```

14. author-keyword

Description

Element author-keyword contains an uncontrolled author keyword.

Usage

Element author-keyword contains an uncontrolled keyword assigned to the document by the author(s).

```
<author-keywords>
   <author-keyword>headache</author-keyword>
   <author-keyword>high blood pressure</author-keyword>
</author-keywords>
```

15. author-keywords

Description

Element author-keywords contains a set of uncontrolled keywords assigned to the document by the author(s).

Usage

Element author-keywords contains one or more author-keyword elements.

```
<author-keywords>
   <author-keyword>headache</author-keyword>
   <author-keyword>high blood pressure</author-keyword>
</author-keywords>
```

16. bib-text

Description

Element bib-text contains unstructured bibliographic information.

Usage

For core items this element will only be used if no structured source information is available (i.e. if no other source child elements are present). Dummy items (generated from unlinked references) may have unstructured source information in addition to the structured source elements.

```
<bib-text>In: Trenchless Construction for Utilities, Proc. First Int.
            Conf., (London, U.K.: Apr. 16-18, 1985), F.E. Bruce (ed.),
            London, U.K., Inst. Public Health Engrs., 1985, Session 1, Paper
            1.3, p.19-29. (NO-DIG 85) (ISBN 0-905188-07-1)
</bib-text>
```

17. bibdataset

Description

Element bibdataset is the top-level element of the Elsevier Science Abstract and Indexing DTD.

Usage

Top-level element bibdataset is a wrapper element, used to deliver a set of abstract and indexing items. It contains one or more item elements.

```
<bibdataset
      xmlns:ait="http://www.elsevier.com/xml/ait/dtd"
      xmlns:ce="http://www.elsevier.com/xml/common/dtd">
   <item>
      ...
   </item>
   <item>
      ...
   </item>
</bibdataset>
```

18. bibliography

Description

Element bibliography contains the bibliography of the document.

Usage

This element can contain one or more reference elements. Element bibliography has an attribute refcount, which contains the number of references in the document. If the references are captured for the document (i.e. bibliography contains at least one reference element), then the number of reference elements should be equal to the value of the refcount attribute.

```
<bibliography refcount="5">
   <reference>...</reference>
   <reference>...</reference>
   <reference>...</reference>
   <reference>...</reference>
   <reference>...</reference>
</bibliography>
```

19. bibrecord

Description

Element bibrecord is the top-level element of the bibliographic record information.

Usage

The content of bibrecord consists of three child elements:

item-info which contains information about the bibliographic record (copyright information, unique item identifiers like PII and DOI, record history and database collections of which the record is part),

head which contains the actual abstract and indexing information, and

tail, an optional element containing the bibliographic references.

```
<bibrecord>
   <item-info>
      <copyright>Copyright 2002 Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam. All
rights reserved.</copyright>
      <itemidlist>...</itemidlist>
      <history>...</history>
      <dbcollection>EMBASE</dbcollection>
      <dbcollection>CABS</dbcollection>
   </item-info>
   <head>
      <citation-info>...</citation-info>
      <citation-title>... </citation-title>
      <author-group>...</author-group>
      <correspondence>...</correspondence>
      <abstracts>...</abstracts>
      <source>...</source>
      <enhancement>...</enhancement>
   </head>
   <tail>
      <bibliography>...</bibliography>
   </tail>
</bibrecord>
```

20. cas-registry-number

Description

Element cas-registry-number contains a CAS Registry Number in an association of a chemical name with one or more corresponding CAS Registry Numbers.

Usage

```
<cas-registry-number>15715-08-9</cas-registry-number>
```

21. ce:degrees

Description

Titles before or after an author name are captured using ce:degrees.

Usage

The element ce:degrees is used for academic degrees, titles of nobility or dignity, military or police ranks, etc. It may occur before and/or after the name.

```
<ce:degrees>Prof. Dr. Ing.</ce:degrees>
```

22. ce:doi

Description

The element ce:doi contains the DOI of the item.

Usage

Each item can have a DOI, a digital object identifier, see http://www.doi.org. To identify the document, ce:doi is populated with the DOI of the document. The DOI co-exists beside the PII. An item can have a PII, but not a DOI, for instance if the journal does not have an online appearance.

```
<ce:doi>10.1016/S0955-2219(03)00607-1</ce:doi>
```

23. ce:e-address

Description

A description of ce:e-address appears here. The purpose of the ce:e-address element is to capture the electronic address(es) of the authors of the document.

Usage

Each author or collaboration can have zero or more electronic addresses which are tagged using ce:e-address. The attribute type denotes the type of the electronic address. Its two values are "email" and "url". email, the default value, is an email address, and url is a complete URL, beginning with http://.

```
<ce:e-address>g.thooft@phys.uu.nl</ce:e-address>
<ce:e-address type="url">http://www.phys.uu.nl/~thooft</ce:e-address>
```

Character entities are not allowed in the content of ce:e-address with the exception of & (used for an ampersand within a URL).

24. ce:given-name

Description

The given name of an author or editor (also known as forename, Christian name) is tagged using ce:given-name.

Usage

For non-Western persons, the ce:given-name is unreliable, and therefore the ce:givenname and ce:surname should always be used together.

```
<ce:given-name>Franklin D.</ce:given-name>
```

25. ce:indexed-name

Description

Element ce:indexed-name contains the concatenated value of ce:surname and initials, with all special characters removed.

Usage

Element ce:indexed-name is used for indexing purposes.

```
<ce:indexed-name>Roosevelt F.D.</ce:indexed-name>
```

26. ce:initials

Description

Element ce:initials contains the initials (as part of the name of a person).

Usage

```
<ce:initials>F.D.</ce:initials>
```

27. ce:para

Description

Paragraphs of text are captured using the element ce:para.

Usage

A paragraph, ce:para, belongs to the lowest-level structuring elements. It contains text and optional sup and inf elements.

```
<ce:para>An improved method for the analysis of fecal sterols in sediments
was applied to distinguish livestock wastewater, domestic sewage, and
industrial wastewater pollution in the receiving waters of Taiwan's rivers.
The method included direct saponification, solvent phase extraction,
derivatization with N-methyl-N-trimethyltrifluoroacetamide and catalyst,
and separation by gas chromatography with an HP-50<sup>+</sup> capillary
column, followed by qualitative and quantitative analysis by mass
spectrometry. Recoveries of nine sterols by this method were 78-89%. The
indicators of biopollution markers ((coprostanone x
coprostanol)/epicoprostanol) in different sources of wastewater effluents
were calculated as human 0.913&plusmn; 0.251, pig 0.224 &plusmn; 0.135, cow
0.023 &plusmn;
0.001, duck 0.007 &plusmn; 0.001; such indicators are feasible for
distinguishing between different animal sources of fecal pollution in
water.</ce:para>
```

28. ce:pii

Description

Element ce:pii contains the PII (Publication Item Identifier used by Elsevier and few other Publishers) of the item.

Usage

```
<ce:pii>S1090023301906884</ce:pii>
```

29. ce:suffix

Description

Element ce:suffix contains a suffix of the author name, e.g. junior or senior.

Usage

```
<ce:suffix>Sr.</ce:suffix>
```

30. ce:surname

Description

Element ce:surname contains the surname of a person.

Usage

Together with the element ce:given-name, ce:surname forms the name of authors or editors.

Especially for non-Western persons, it is not always clear or known what the given name and the surname is. In some regions of the world, it is even not uncommon to have just one name. In such cases, ce:surname may contain the full name of the person.

If the author or editor (especially of a work in the bibliographic reference list) is not a person but an institution or corporation, the name is also tagged using ce:surname. (This should not be confused with a collaboration, collaboration.)

```
<ce:surname>Ho Chi Minh</ce:surname>
<ce:surname>National Board of Safety</ce:surname>
<ce:surname>Roosevelt</ce:surname>
```

31. ce:text

Description

Element ce:text is a container element for text.

Usage

```
<ce:text>ALPHA Collaboration</ce:text>
```

32. chemical

Description

Element chemical contains an association of a chemical name with one or more corresponding CAS Registry Numbers.

Usage

Element chemical consists of a chemical-name element containing the name of the chemical substance, and one or more cas-registry-number elements containing the associated CAS Registry Numbers.

```
<chemicals>
   <chemical>
      <chemical-name>oxidopamine</chemical-name>
      <cas-registry-number>1199-18-4</cas-registry-number>
      <cas-registry-number>28094-15-7</cas-registry-number>
      <cas-registry-number>636-00-0</cas-registry-number>
    </chemical>
</chemicals>
```

33. chemical-name

Description

Element chemical-name contains the name of a chemical substance in an association of a chemical name with one or more corresponding CAS Registry Numbers.

Usage

```
<chemical-name>iodine</chemical-name>
```

34. chemicalgroup

Description

Element chemicalgroup contains a set of chemicals elements.

Usage

The chemicalgroup element contains one or more occurrences of the child element chemicals, each of them having an attribute describing the source of the chemical elements included in

the list. The possible values of this attribute are "nlm" for National Library of Medicine or "esbd" to indicate Elsevier (Bibliographic Databases division). When no value is given then "esbd" is implied.

```
<chemicalgroup>
   <chemicals>
      <chemical>
         <chemical-name>iodine 123</chemical-name>
         <cas-registry-number>15715-08-9</cas-registry-number>
      </chemical>
   </chemicals>
   <chemicals source="nlm">
      <chemical>
         <chemical-name>oxidopamine</chemical-name>
         <cas-registry-number>1199-18-4</cas-registry-number>
         <cas-registry-number>28094-15-7</cas-registry-number>
         <cas-registry-number>636-00-0</cas-registry-number>
      </chemical>
   </chemicals>
</chemicalgroup>
```

35. chemicals

Description

Element chemicals contains a set of chemical names with one or more corresponding CAS Registry Numbers.

Usage

The chemicals element contains one or more occurrences of the child element chemical, each containing a chemical name that occurs in the document (chemical-name and one or more associated CAS Registry numbers (cas-registry-number).

The attribute describes the source of the chemical elements included in the list. The possible values of this attribute are "nlm" for National Library of Medicine or "esbd" to indicate Elsevier (Bibliographic Databases division). When no value is given then "esbd" is implied.

```
<chemicalgroup>
   <chemicals>
      <chemical>
         <chemical-name>iodine 123</chemical-name>
         <cas-registry-number>15715-08-9</cas-registry-number>
      </chemical>
   </chemicals>
   <chemicals source="nlm">
      <chemical>
         <chemical-name>oxidopamine</chemical-name>
         <cas-registry-number>1199-18-4</cas-registry-number>
         <cas-registry-number>28094-15-7</cas-registry-number>
         <cas-registry-number>636-00-0</cas-registry-number>
      </chemical>
   </chemicals>
</chemicalgroup>
```

36. citation-info

Description

Element citation-info contains information that describes the full text item. However in the case of dummy items it only contains link information.

Usage

Element citation-info contains information about the full text item (article, book, report or conference proceeding) that is described in the bibliographic record. The element contains the following child elements, all optional:

Element citation-type identifies the item type of the original document (see description of element citation-type for a list of supported citation types).

Element citation-language contains the language(s) of the original document. If the document is published in parallel translation, up to three languages may be given, in which case the page range shown in data element volisspag (Volume/issue/page) is for all the pages, including all languages.

Element abstract-language contains the language(s) of the summaries (up to three languages) printed in the original document.

Element author-keywords contains uncontrolled keywords assigned to the document by the author(s).

Element dummy-link contains link information generated from internet searching. This is only generated for so-called dummy items.

Element figure-information contains information about the content of the source, such as the number of figures, photographs, tables, maps, CD-ROMs, the presence of an index and the number of references.

Element price contains information about the price of the source at the time of the original publication.

Element medium describes on which media the document is available, and which medium was used for abstracting and indexing.

Element document-delivery contains information about where the document can be obtained.

Element publication-notes contains miscellaneous information about the publication or publisher.

Element degrees contains information about the degree that was acquired by the publication (for dissertations only).

```
<citation-info>
   <citation-type code="br"/>
   <citation-language xml:lang="fre"/>
   <abstract-language xml:lang="eng"/>
   <abstract-language xml:lang="fre"/>
   <author-keywords>
      <author-keyword>headache</author-keyword>
      <author-keyword>high blood pressure</author-keyword>
   </author-keywords>
   <figure-information>2 figs, 3 photos, 3 tables, 7 refs</figure-
information>
   <price>paperback GBR pound 17.95</price>
   <medium covered="y">print</medium>
   <document-delivery>
        <service>UMI</service>
        <documentid>DA9501557</documentid>
   </document-delivery>
   <publication-notes type="publication">Parts translated from Chinese by
J. P. Shuc.</publication-notes>
   <degrees>Ph.D.</degrees>
</citation-info>
```

37. citation-language

Description

Element citation-language contains the language of the original document.

Usage

Element citation-language contains the language(s) of the original document. If the document is published in parallel translation, up to three languages may be given. In that case the page range shown in data element volisspag (Volume/issue/page) is for all the pages, including all languages.

This is an empty element. The actual citation language is in attribute xml:lang. The language codes used are standard ISO 636 language codes.

XML

```
<citation-language xml:lang="fre"/>
```

Explanation

Usually the language name will be displayed instead of the language code.

38. citation-title

Description

Element citation-title contains the title of the document.

Usage

Element citation-title contains an occurrence of the child element titletext for the original title and/or every translation of the original title of the document.

```
<citation-title>
   <titletext xml:lang="eng" original="n">The genus Tragus (Poaceae,
Zoisieae) in Argentina</titletext>
   <titletext xml:lang="esp" original="y">El ge&acute;nero Tragus (Poaceae,
Zoisieae) en la Argentina</titletext>
</citation-title>
```

39. citation-type

Description

Element citation-type identifies the item type of the original document.

Usage

Element citation-type contains the item type of the original document. This is an empty element. The actual citation-type information is in the value of attribute code. The following values are supported:

- "ab" = Abstract Report
- "ar" = Article
- "bk" = Book
- "br" = Book Review
- "bz" = Business Article
- "ch" = Chapter
- "cp" = Conference Paper
- "cr" = Conference Review
- "di" = Dissertation
- "ed" = Editorial
- "er" = Erratum
- "ip" = Article In Press
- "le" = Letter
- "no" = Note
- "pa" = Patent
- "pr" = Press Release
- "re" = Review
- "rp" = Report
- "sh" = Short Survey
- "wp" = Working Paper

```
<citation-type code="sh"/>
```

Light reading

Most items have exactly one citation-type. But the element is optional (because the citation type is unknown for dummy items), and in the future this element will also be repeating (as support for material from third party bibliographic databases). Item types of third party

bibliographic databases are mapped to these citation-types. The original citation-types are also delivered, in the descriptor element.

40. city

Description

Element city contains the city of the affiliation of an author of the document.

Usage

See affiliation.

```
<affiliation country="gbr">
   <organization>School of Biological Sciences</organization>
   <organization>University of Bristol</organization>
   <address-part>Woodland Road</address-part>
   <city>Bristol</city>
   <postal-code>BS8 1UG</postal-code>
</affiliation>
```

41. city-group

Description

Element city-group contains information on the city and postal code of the affiliation of an author of the document.

Usage

See affiliation.

```
<affiliation country="gbr">
   <organization>School of Biological Sciences</organization>
   <organization>University of Bristol</organization>
   <address-part>Woodland Road</address-part>
   <city-group>Bristol BS8 1UG</city-group>
</affiliation>
```

42. classification

Description

Element classification contains a classification from a specific classification scheme, classifying the contents of the document. See Chapter VII for a list of codes.

Usage

Attribute type of the parent element classifications specifies the classification scheme.

```
<classifications type="EMCLASS">
   <classification>46.2.6</classification>
   <classification>46.2.3</classification>
</classifications>
<classifications type="ASJC">
   <classification>2918</classification>
   <classification>2920</classification>
</classifications>
```

43. classificationgroup

Description

Element classificationgroup contains one or more sets of classifications assigned to the item.

Usage

This element contains one or more classifications elements, each containing a set of classifications from a specific classification scheme, e.g. EMCLASS, GEOCLASS etc. The attribute type of the child element classifications specifies the classification scheme.

```
<classificationgroup>
   <classifications type="GEOCLASS">
      <classification>901</classification>
   </classifications>
   <classifications type="CABSCLASS">
      <classification>91.8.9</classification>
   </classifications>
   <classifications type="EMCLASS">
      <classification>46.2.6</classification>
      <classification>46.2.3</classification>
   </classifications>
   <classifications type="SUBJECT">
      <classification>Engineering and Technology</classification>
   </classifications>
   <classifications type="ASJC">
      <classification>1908</classification>
   </classifications>
</classificationgroup>
```

44. classifications

Description

Element classifications contains a set of classifications from a specific classification scheme, classifying the contents of the document.

Usage

The classifications element contains one or more occurrences of the child element classification, each containing a classification from the classification scheme specified by the attribute type.

```
<classifications type="EMCLASS">
  <classification>46.2.6</classification>
  <classification>46.2.3</classification>
</classifications>
<classifications type="ASJC">
  <classification>1800</classification>
  <classification>2003</classification>
</classifications>
```

45. codencode

Description

Element codencode contains the CODEN code that uniquely identifies the source in which the document was published.

Usage

The CODEN code is a unique code assigned to the serial title defined in element sourcetitle by Chemical Abstracts Service. The check digit designated by CAS does not form part of this data element.

```
<codencode>CMROC</codencode>
```

Light reading

Although most CODEN codes are alphabetic, numeric forms are not unknown. When the CODEN code itself is unknown, then usually this data element will be absent, but in older items the dummy CODEN code XXXXX may be used.

46. collaboration

Description

The name of a collaboration is captured in the collaboration element.

Usage

A collaboration denotes a group of authors who present themselves under a common name: the collaboration name. The element collaboration is used to capture such a collaboration. It contains an optional name under which the collaboration should appear in an index (ce:indexed-name) and a container for the actual name (ce:text).

Attribute seq contains a sequence number defining the order of the authors/collaborations in the document.

```
<collaboration seq="1">
  <ce:indexed-name>ALPHA Collaboration</ce:indexed-name>
  <ce:text>ALPHA Collaboration</ce:text>
</collaboration>
```

The collaboration name can be used in an author group author-group instead of or in addition to the names of its member authors. A collaboration element can be the only element in an author group, or its author group can contain the names of other collaborations and the names of individual authors.

```
<author-group>
  <author seq="1">
    <ce:indexed-name>Jansen Th.J.</ce:indexed-name>
    <ce:given-name>Th.J.</ce:given-name>
    <ce:surname>Jansen</ce:surname>
  </ce:author>
  <collaboration seq="2">
    <ce:indexed-name>The ISOLDE Collaboration</ce:indexed-name>
    <ce:text>The ISOLDE Collaboration</ce:text>
  </collaboration>
</author-group>
```

The element ce:indexed-name is used to alphabetize the name for indexing purposes.

```
<collaboration seq="1">
  <ce:indexed-name>Alpha Collaboration</ce:indexed-name>
  <ce:text>&alpha; Collaboration</ce:text>
</collaboration>
```

A collaboration should not be confused with a non-person author (captured using ce:surname).

47. confcatnumber

Description

Element confcatnumber contains the IEEE catalogue number of a conference.

Usage

```
<confcatnumber>97CB36136</confcatnumber>
```

48. confcode

Description

Element confcode contains a code identifying a conference.

Usage

This numerical code is an internal code, assigned to a conference by Elsevier BD.

```
<confcode>55133</confcode>
```

Light reading

If the proceedings of a conference are published in multiple volumes, each volume may have its own IEEE catalogue number. The generated conference code is used as a unique id that can be used for grouping the proceedings from the same conference.

49. confdate

Description

Element confdate contains the date of a conference event.

Usage

Element confdate consists of either a startdate and optional enddate element, or an unstructured date-text element. Both startdate and enddate elements are empty, with the actual value in the attributes year , month and day.

```
<confdate>
   <startdate year="2002" month="09" day="09"/>
   <enddate year="2002" month="09" day="12"/>
</confdate>
        or
<confdate>
   <date-text>Jun 2001</date-text>
</confdate>
```

50. confeditors

Description

Element confeditors contains information on the editors of a conference proceeding.

Usage

The element consists of three optional child elements: editors (containing the names of the editors of the conference proceeding), editororganization (containing information about the organization of the editors of the conference proceeding) and editoraddress (containing the address of the editors of the conference proceeding).

```
<confeditors>
   <editors complete="y">
      <editor>
         <initials>A.A.</initials>
         <ce:indexed-name>Maes A.A.</indexed-name>
         <ce:degrees>Dr.</ce:degrees>
         <ce:surname>Maes</ce:surname>
         <ce:given-name>Anton A.</ce:given-name>
         <ce:suffix>II</ce:suffix>
      </editor>
      <editor>
         <initials>P.</initials>
         <ce:indexed-name>Green P.</indexed-name>
         <ce:surname>Green</ce:surname>
      </editor>
   </editors>
   <editororganization></editororganization>
   <editoraddress></editoraddress>
</confeditors>
```

51. conferenceinfo

Description

Element conferenceinfo contains information about a conference event and/or about the conference proceedings of that event.

Usage

The element consists of two optional child elements: confevent (containing information about date and location of the conference event) and confpublication (containing information about the conference proceeding that publishes the conference presentations.

```
<conferenceinfo>
   <confevent>
      <confname>Proceedings of the Conference: Electrical Transmission in a
New Age</confname>
      <conflocation>
         <venue>Omaha, NE, USA</venue>
      </conflocation>
      <confdate>
         <startdate year="2002" month="09" day="09"/>
         <enddate year="2002" month="09" day="12"/>
      </confdate>
   </confevent>
</conferenceinfo>
```

52. confevent

Description

Element confevent contains information about a conference event.

Usage

Element confevent contains seven child elements, all optional:

confname contains the name of the conference.

confnumber contains a sequencenumber of the conference.

conflocation contains the location (venue and address) of the conference event.

confdate contains the start- and enddate of the conference event.

confcatnumber contains the conference catalogue number.

confcode contains a conference code, assigned to the conference by Elsevier Bibliographic Databases.

confsponsors contains information about the sponsors of the conference.

```
<confevent>
   <confname>Proceedings of the Conference: Electrical Transmission in a
New Age</confname>
   <conflocation>
      <venue>Omaha, NE, USA</venue>
   </conflocation>
   <confdate>
      <startdate year="2002" month="09" day="09"/>
      <enddate year="2002" month="09" day="12"/>
   </confdate>
</confevent>
```

53. conflocation

Description

Element conflocation contains the location of a conference event.

Usage

Element conflocation consists of four optional child elements:

venue contains the name of the place where the conference was held, e.g. "Palais des Festivals" or "Meriott Hotel".

address-part contains the address of the place where the conference was held.

city-group contains the city where the conference was held.

postal-code contains the postalcode of the place where the conference was held. This element may be repeating.

Note that the address does not contain a country. The country in which the conference was held is delivered in attribute country of element conflocation.

```
<conflocation country="nld">
   <venue>Congresgebouw</venue>
   <city-group>Den Haag</city-group>
</conflocation>
```

54. confname

Description

Element confname contains the name of a conference.

Usage

```
<confname>Proceedings of the Conference: Electrical Transmission in a New
Age
</confname>
<confname>Achema 2003 27<sup>th</sup> International Exhibition-Congress on
Chemical Engineering,
        Environmental Protection and Biotechnology
</confname>
```

55. confnumber

Description

Element confnumber contains a (free text) sequencenumber of a conference.

Usage

Usually the sequencenumber is part of the conference name (e.g. in "5th International Conference on Nuclear Engineering"), but in some documents the name of the conference is separate from the sequencenumber that indicates which particular conference event is concerned.

```
<confnumber>5th
</confnumber>
```

56. confpublication

Description

Element confpublication contains information about the conference proceeding that publishes the presentations of a conference.

Usage

Element confpublication contains four optional child elements:

confeditors contains information on the editors of the conference proceeding.

procpartno contains the part number of the conference proceeding.

procpagerange contains the start- and endpage of the conference proceeding.

procpagecount contains the number of pages in the conference proceeding.

```
<confpublication>
   <confeditors>
      <editors complete="y">
         <editor>
            <initials>A.A.</initials>
            <ce:indexed-name>Maes A.A.</indexed-name>
            <ce:degrees>Dr.</ce:degrees>
            <ce:surname>Maes</ce:surname>
            <ce:given-name>Anton A.</ce:given-name>
            <ce:suffix>II</ce:suffix>
         </editor>
         <editor>
            <initials>P.</initials>
            <ce:indexed-name>Green P.</indexed-name>
            <ce:surname>Green</ce:surname>
         </editor>
      </editors>
      <editororganization></editororganization>
      <editoraddress></editoraddress>
   </confeditors>
   <procpartno></procpartno>
   <procpagerange></procpagerange>
   <procpagecount></procpagecount>
</confpublication>
```

57. confsponsor

Description

Element confsponsor contains the name of a sponsor of a conference.

Usage

```
<confsponsor>IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society</confsponsor>
```

58. confsponsors

Description

Element confsponsors contains the names of the sponsors of a conference.

Usage

Element confsponsors contains one or more confsponsor elements, each containing the name of a sponsor of the conference. Attribute complete can be "y" or "n", indicating whether the list of sponsors is complete (complete="y") or truncated (complete="n").

```
<confsponsors complete="y">
   <confsponsor>IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology
Society</confsponsor>
   <confsponsor>Chicago Section of IEEE</confsponsor>
   <confsponsor>Pritzker Institute of Medical Engineering</confsponsor>
</confsponsors>
```

59. contributor

Description

Element contributor contains the name and e-mail address of a contributor to the document (e.g. an author, editor, illustrator etc.).

Usage

Element contributor consists of 7 child elements:

Element ce:initials (optional), contains the initials of the contributor.

Element ce:indexed-name contains a sortable variant of the contributor surname and initials (without special characters).

Element ce:degrees optional, contains any degrees of the contributor.

Element ce:surname contains the surname (familyname) of the contributor. Names for which it is difficult to identify the family name (e.g. Chinese names) are entered completely in this element, without attempting to distinguish surname and given-name and initials.

Element ce:given-name (optional), contains the first name (given name) of the contributor.

Element ce:suffix (optional), contains an indication of the generation, like II or Sr.

Element ce:e-address (optional), contains an e-mail address of the contributor.

Element contributor has four attributes:

Attribute role describes the role of the contributor. Currently allowed values are :

- auth (author)
- comp (compiler)
- edit (editor)
- illu (illustrator)
- phot (photographer)
- publ (publisher)
- revi (reviewer)

- tran (translator)

Attribute auid is an optional attribute containing an unique author id. This attribute will be empty until the author clustering has been realised.

Attribute seq contains the sequencenumber of the contributor in the original document.

If the contributor element contains the name of an institution instead of a person then attribute type will be specified with value "inst".

```
<contributor role="illu" seq="1">
   <initials>M.</initials>
   <ce:indexed-name>Gonzalez M.</ce:indexed-name>
   <ce:surname>Gonza&acute;lez</ce:surname>
   <ce:given-name>Marta</ce:given-name>
   <ce:e-address>m.gonzalez@ucm.es</ce:e-address>
</contributor>

<contributor role="edit" auid="00284376" seq="2" type="inst">
   <ce:indexed-name>International Bone and Mineral Society</ce:indexed-
name>
   <ce:surname>International Bone and Mineral Society</ce:surname>
</contributor>
```

60. contributor-group

Description

Element contributor-group contains information on a "contributor" to the publication. A contributor can be an author, editor, illustrator etc.

Usage

Element contributor-group consists of 0, 1 or more occurrences of the name of a contributor or collaboration (child elements contributor and collaboration, optionally an et-al element (indicating that not all contributors of the document are included), and optionally an affiliation element with contributor address information.

The contributors are grouped by affiliation. If a contributor has more than one affiliation, the contributor's name will be included in all contributor-group occurrences that contain one of the affiliations for that contributor. The attribute seq preserves the original order of the contributors. The attribute role describes the role of the contributor.

```
<contributor-group>
   <contributor seq="1" role="auth">
      <initials>F.D.</initials>
      <ce:indexed-name>Menalled</ce:indexed-name>
      <ce:surname>Menalled</ce:surname>
      <ce:given-name>Fabia&acute;n</ce:given-name>
      <ce:e-address>memalled@iastate.edu</ce:e-address>
   </contributor>
   <contributor seq="3">
      <initials>D.A.</initials>
```

```
      <ce:indexed-name>Landis</ce:indexed-name>
      <ce:surname>Landis</ce:surname>
      <ce:given-name>Douglas A.</ce:given-name>
   </contributor>
   <affiliation country="usa">
      <organization>204 Ctr. for Integrated Plant Syst.</organization>
      <organization>Michigan State University</organization>
      <citygroup>East Lansing, MI 48824-1311</citygroup>
   </affiliation>
</contributor-group>
<contributor-group>
   <contributor seq="1" role="auth">
      <initials>F.D.</initials>
      <ce:indexed-name>Menalled</ce:indexed-name>
      <ce:surname>Menalled</ce:surname>
      <ce:given-name>Fabia&acute;n</ce:given-name>
      <ce:e-address>memalled@iastate.edu</ce:e-address>
   </contributor>
   <contributor seq="2" role="auth">
      <initials>J.C.</initials>
      <ce:indexed-name>Lee</ce:indexed-name>
      <ce:surname>Lee</ce:surname>
      <ce:given-name>Jana C.</ce:given-name>
   </contributor>
   <affiliation country="usa">
      <organization>Department of Agronomy</organization>
      <organization>Iowa State University</organization>
      <citygroup>Ames, IA 50011-1010</citygroup>
   </affiliation>
</contributor-group>
```

61. copyright

Description

Element copyright contains the Elsevier Science copyright notice or a Medline copyright notice.

Usage

This data element contains the Elsevier Science copyright notice or a third party copyright notice. For an Elsevier copyright it incorporates the year in which the record is included in a database update.

Element copyright has an optional attribute type describing the origin of the copyright statement.

```
<copyright type="Elsevier">Copyright Elsevier Science B.V. 2003 All Rights
Reserved</copyright>
```

When records from Elsevier and Medline were merged, two copyright elements are generated.

```
<copyright type="Elsevier">Copyright Elsevier Science B.V. 2003 All Rights
Reserved</copyright>
<copyright type="Medline Descriptors">Medline is the source for the MeSH
terms of this document</copyright>
```

When it is a Medline only record, one copyright element is generated.

```
<copyright type="Medline unique">Medline is the source for the citation and
abstract of this record</copyright>
```

Rendering notes

One or more copyright notices should be used in all displays of retrieved citations in order to identify the source of each record.

Light reading

Records from third parties other than NLM (Medline) will not be merged with Elsevier records. Therefore those third party records will have only one copyright statement, specific for that third party. The type attribute can have these values:

- elsevier
- medline unique
- medline descriptors
- psycinfo
- econlit

62. correspondence

Description

Element correspondence contains information about the corresponding author and address of the document.

Usage

Element correspondence consists of three child elements (all optional):

person contains the name of the corresponding author.

affiliation contains the correspondence address.

ce:e-address contains the e-mail address of the corresponding author.

```
<correspondence>
   <person>
      <initials>A.J.</initials>
      <ce:indexed-name>Dowson</ce:indexed-name>
      <ce:degrees>Dr.</degrees>
      <ce:surname>Dowson</ce:surname>
   </person>
   <affiliation country="gbr">
      <organization>King's Headache Service</organization>
      <organization>King's College Hospital</organization>
      <citygroup>Denmark Hill, London SE5 9RS</citygroup>
   </affiliation>
</correspondence>
```

63. country

Description

Element country contains a country code. See Chapter VII for a list of codes.

Usage

This is an empty element, with the 3-letter country code (ISO 3166) in attribute iso-code.

```
<country iso-code="usa"/>
```

64. date-completed

Description

Element date-completed contains the completion date for an item.

Usage

Element date-completed is an optional element, containing the date that the item was "completed".

The element is an empty element; the date information is in its three attributes year (a 4-digit year), month (a 2-digit month) and day (a 2-digit day). An optional attribute timestamp is allowed but generally not used for this element. The format of this attribute is yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.ssssssSHH:00 where SHH:00 is the timezone: S = sign (+ or -), and HH are the hours difference of local time minus universal time. Example: timestamp="2004-12-13T19:12:06.856732-05:00".

Note that an item can only be completed in the context of a specific database collection - as soon as the indexing for a database collection has been added the item is completed for that collection. For products that are not limited to a single database collection, the item is never "completed" and the date-completed element will not be used.

XML

```
<date-completed year="2001" month="04" day="16"/>
```

Explanation

The completion date can be displayed as desired, in any date format.

65. date-created

Description

Element date-created contains the creation date of the item.

Usage

Element date-created contains the date that the item was created (either as core item in the OPSBANK database, or as dummy item generated from an unlinked reference).

The element is an empty element; the date information is in its three attributes year (a 4-digit year), month (a 2-digit month) and day (a 2-digit day). An optional attribute timestamp is allowed but generally not used for this element. The format of this attribute is yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.ssssssSHH:00 where SHH:00 is the timezone: S = sign (+ or -), and HH are the hours difference of local time minus universal time. Example: timestamp="2004-12-13T19:12:06.856732-05:00".

XML

```
<date-created year="2002" month="09" day="07"/>
```

Explanation

The creation date can be displayed as desired, in any date format.

66. date-revised

Description

Element date-revised contains the revision date of the item.

Usage

Element date-revised is an optional repeating element containing the date(s) on which the item was revised.

The element is an empty element; the date information is in its three attributes year (a 4-digit year), month (a 2-digit month) and day (a 2-digit day). An optional attribute timestamp is allowed but generally not used for this element. The format of this attribute is yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.ssssssSHH:00 where SHH:00 is the timezone: S = sign (+ or -), and HH are the hours difference of local time minus universal time. Example: timestamp="2004-12-13T19:12:06.856732-05:00".

XML

```
<date-revised year="2002" month="11" day="06"/>
```

Explanation

The revision date can be displayed as desired, in any date format.

67. date-text

Description

Element date-text contains unstructured date information.

Usage

XML

```
<date-text>Summer 1999</date-text>
```

Explanation

Note that this example contains no information that could not also have been delivered as structured date, in the elements "year" "season". But if the date is stored as unstructured date information, no attempt is made to derive the structured data from that.

68. day

Description

Element day contains a 2-digit day.

Usage

If the day of the month is less than 10 then a leading zero will be added.

```
<day>08</day>
```

69. dbcollection

Description

Element dbcollection contains the database collection code. See Chapter VII for a list of codes.

Usage

A Database Collection is a collection of items in the OPSBANK database that is maintained for a specific purpose. Every core item belongs to one or more database collections.

```
<dbcollection>EMBASE</dbcollection>
<dbcollection>CPX</dbcollection>
<dbcollection>CABS</dbcollection>
```

Rendering notes

Not displayed, but used for creating specific data subsets.

70. descriptor

Description

Element descriptor contains a descriptor of a specific type, describing the contents of the document.

Usage

Element descriptor consists of a mainterm element containing the principal descriptor, plus optionally one or more link elements that describe the context of use of the main descriptor. For specialized indexing for customers two additional levels of link terms are available: sublink and subsublink.

```
<descriptor>
   <mainterm weight="a">orthostatic hypotension</mainterm>
   <link>epidemiology</link>
   <link>drug therapy</link>
</descriptor>

<descriptor>
   <mainterm weight="a" code="25010">Industrial Psychology</mainterm>
</descriptor>
```

71. descriptorgroup

Description

Element descriptorgroup contains descriptors (subject index terms) describing the contents of the item.

Usage

This element contains one or more descriptors elements, each containing a set of descriptors of a specific type, e.g. drug indexterms, medical indexterms etc. The descriptors can be controlled by a thesaurus or codelist, or uncontrolled.

```
<descriptorgroup>
   <descriptors controlled="y" type="MED">
      <descriptor><mainterm>accuracy</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm>animal experiment</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm>article</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm>autoradiography</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm>central nervous system</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm>controlled study</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm weight="a">corpus
striatum</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm>correlation analysis</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm>evaluation</mainterm></descriptor>
   </descriptors>
   <descriptors controlled="y" type="DRG">
      <descriptor><mainterm candidate="y">2beta carbomethoxy 3beta (4
iodophenyl)tropane i 123</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm weight="a">dopamine
transporter</mainterm><link>endogenous compound</link></descriptor>
```

```
      <descriptor><mainterm weight="a">iodine 123</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm>oxidopamine</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm>unclassified drug</mainterm></descriptor>
   </descriptors>
   <descriptors controlled="y" type="PSM">
      <descriptor><mainterm weight="a" code="01360">Age
Differences</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm weight="a" code="02720">Animal
Ethology</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm weight="a" code="02730">Animal Exploratory
Behavior</mainterm></descriptor>
   </descriptors>
</descriptorgroup>
```

72. descriptors

Description

Element descriptors contains a set of descriptors of a specific type, describing the contents of the document.

Usage

The descriptors element contains one or more occurrences of the child element descriptor, each containing a descriptor of the type specified by the attribute type. The descriptors can be controlled by a thesaurus or codelist, or uncontrolled (as specified by the attribute controlled).

```
<descriptors controlled="y" type="MED">
      <descriptor><mainterm>accuracy</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm>article</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm>central nervous system</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm weight="a">corpus
striatum</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm>correlation analysis</mainterm></descriptor>
      <descriptor><mainterm>evaluation</mainterm></descriptor>
</descriptors>
```

73. dummy-link

Description

Element dummy-link contains link information about dummy items (i.e., citations to articles that are not yet in Scopus). This is a generated element.

Usage

Element dummy-link consists of two child elements.

Child element gen-citationtype contains the generated citation type of the dummy item.

Child element itemlink contains the link information (url?).

Element dummy-link contains one attribute: restricted-access, an y/n flag indicating whether access is resticted (y) or not (n).

```
<dummy-link restricted-access="y">
   <gen-citationtype code="ot">
   <itemlink></itemlink>
</dummy-link>
```

74. editor

Description

Element editor contains the name of an editor.

Usage

The editor element consists of seven child elements:

Element ce:initials (optional), contains the initials of the editor.

Element ce:indexed-name contains a sortable variant of the editor surname and initials (without special characters).

Element ce:degrees optional, contains any degrees of the editor.

Element ce:surname contains the surname (familyname) of the editor. Names for which it is difficult to identify the family name (e.g. Chinese names) are entered completely in this element, without attempting to distinguish surname and given-name and initials.

Element ce:given-name (optional), contains the first name (given name) of the editor.

Element ce:suffix (optional), contains an indication of the generation, like II or Sr.

Element nametext (optional), contains an unstructured editor name.

If an editor has a special role (e.g. "chief editor") that can be specified in attribute role. If the editor element contains the name of an institution instead of a person then attribute type will be specified with value "inst".

```
<editor role="chief editor">
   <initials>A.A.</initials>
   <ce:indexed-name>Maes A.A.</indexed-name>
   <ce:degrees>Dr.</ce:degrees>
   <ce:surname>Maes</ce:surname>
   <ce:given-name>Anton A.</ce:given-name>
   <ce:suffix>II</ce:suffix>
</editor>

<editor type="inst">
   <ce:indexed-name>Japanese Society for Bone and Mineral Research</ce:indexed-name>
   <ce:surname>Japanese Society for Bone and Mineral Research</ce:surname>
</editor>
```

75. editoraddress

Description

Element editoraddress contains the address of the editors of a conference proceeding.

Usage

```
<editoraddress>Valencia, Spain</editoraddress>
<editoraddress>445 Hoes Lane, PO Box 1331, New Jersey, 08855 -1331, United
States
</editoraddress>
```

76. editororganization

Description

Element editororganization contains information about the organization of the editors of a conference proceeding.

Usage

```
<editororganization>IEEE</editororganization>
<editororganization>Instituto de Quimica</editororganization>
```

77. editors

Description

Element editors contains a set of editor names.

Usage

Element editors contains one or more editor elements, each containing the name of an editor.

Attribute complete can be "y" or "n", indicating whether the list of editors is complete (complete="y") or truncated (complete="n").

```
<editors complete="y">
   <editor>
      <initials>A.A.</initials>
      <ce:indexed-name>Maes A.A.</indexed-name>
      <ce:degrees>Dr.</ce:degrees>
      <ce:surname>Maes</ce:surname>
      <ce:given-name>Anton A.</ce:given-name>
      <ce:suffix>II</ce:suffix>
   </editor>
   <editor>
      <ce:indexed-name>Peter Green</indexed-name>
      <nametext>Peter Green</ce:surname>
   </editor>
</editors>
```

78. enddate

Description

Element enddate contains the end-date of an event.

Usage

The element is empty, with the actual value in the attributes year , month and day. An optional attribute timestamp is allowed but generally not used for this element. The format of this attribute is yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.ssssssSHH:00 where SHH:00 is the timezone: S = sign (+ or -), and HH are the hours difference of local time minus universal time. Example: timestamp="2004-12-13T19:12:06.856732-05:00".

```
<enddate year="2000" month="05" day="13"/>
```

79. enhancement

Description

Element enhancement contains enhancements of an item (indexing, classifications etc.).

Usage

Element enhancement consists of 7 child elements (all optional):

patent contains any patent information in the item.

descriptorgroup contains descriptors (subject index terms) describing the contents of the item. This element contains one or more sets of descriptors of a specific type, e.g. drug indexterms, medical indexterms etc.

classificationgroup contains one or more sets of classification codes assigned to the item.

manufacturergroup contains manufacturers mentioned in the document. This element contains one or more sets of manufacturers of a specific type, e.g. drug manufacturers, device manufacturers etc.

tradenamegroup contains tradenames mentioned in the document. This element contains one or more sets of tradenames of a specific type, e.g. drug tradenames, device tradenames etc.

sequencebanks contains references to nucleotide and amino acid sequences defined or mentioned in the document. The sequence is defined by the name of a sequencebank plus the accession number of that sequence in that sequencebank.

chemicals contains a chemical name with one or more corresponding CAS Registry Numbers.

```
<enhancement>
   <descriptorgroup>
      <descriptors controlled="y" type="MED">
         <descriptor><mainterm>accuracy</mainterm></descriptor>
         <descriptor><mainterm>animal experiment</mainterm></descriptor>
         <descriptor><mainterm>central nervous
system</mainterm></descriptor>
         <descriptor><mainterm>controlled study</mainterm></descriptor>
         <descriptor><mainterm weight="a">corpus
striatum</mainterm></descriptor>
         <descriptor><mainterm>correlation
analysis</mainterm></descriptor>
         <descriptor><mainterm>evaluation</mainterm></descriptor>
      </descriptors>
      <descriptors controlled="y" type="DRG">
         <descriptor><mainterm candidate="y">2beta carbomethoxy 3beta (4
iodophenyl)tropane i 123</mainterm></descriptor>
         <descriptor><mainterm weight="a">dopamine
transporter</mainterm><link>endogenous compound</link></descriptor>
         <descriptor><mainterm weight="a">iodine
123</mainterm></descriptor>
         <descriptor><mainterm>oxidopamine</mainterm></descriptor>
         <descriptor><mainterm>unclassified drug</mainterm></descriptor>
      </descriptors>
   </descriptorgroup>
   <classificationgroup>
      <classifications type="EMCLASS">
         <classification>23.3.1</classification>
         <classification>8.2</classification>
      </classifications>
   </classificationgroup>
   <chemicals>
      <chemical>
         <chemical-name>iodine 123</chemical-name>
         <cas-registry-number>15715-08-9</cas-registry-number>
      </chemical>
   </chemicals>
</enhancement>
```

80. et-al

Description

Element et-al is an empty element, used to indicate that a list of names is truncated.

Usage

```
<et-al/>
```

81. grant

Description

Element grant contains *manually* indexed information about grants awarded to work described in the content. See also **Section 160**.

Usage

Child elements (none are mandatory) appear in the following order:

grant-id contains original identification number of the grant awarded to the work described in the document.

grant-acronym contains the acronym of an organization that has awarded the grant.

grant-agency contains the name and address of the agency (Funding Body) that has awarded the grant.

```
<grant-list>
   <grant>
      <grant-id>1R01HD084542</grant-id>
      <grant-acronym>NIH</grant-acronym>
      <grant-agency iso-code="usa">National Institutes of Health</grant-agency>
      <grant-agency-id>100000002</grant-agency-id>
   </grant>
</grant-list>
```

82. grant-acronym

Description

Optional element grant-acronym contains the acronym of an organization that has awarded the grant.

83. grant-agency

Description

Optional element grant-agency contains the name of the agency (Funding Body) that has awarded the grant.

84. grant-agency-id

Description

Optional element grant-agency-id contains the Funder Registry ID. Funder Registry is a collaborative project of scholarly publishers and funding agencies that supports a standard way of reporting funding sources for published scholarly research.

85. grant-id

Description

Optional element grant-id contains the original identification number of the grant that is awarded to the work described in the content. The identification number is assigned by the grant agency.

86. grant-text

Description

Optional element grant-text contains the complete text of the Acknowledgement section plus all other text elements from the original source containing funding/grnat information.

```
<grant-text xml:lang="eng">The authors would like to thank The National Institutes
of Health (NIH) for supplying funding under Grant number 1R01HD084542.</grant-text>
```

87. grantlist

Description

Element grantlist contains information about awarded grants that can be found in statements or footnotes in a document. Child element grant.

88. head

Description

Element head contains the actual abstract and indexing information of a bibliographic record.

Usage

Element head consists of the following (optional) child elements:

Element citation-info contains information about the full text article (or book, report or conference proceeding) that is described in the bibliographic record, like item and abstract languages, figure information, author keywords etc.

Element related-item contains information about a related document.

citation-title is an optional repeating element containing the title of the item. This element can contain the original (English or non-English) item title, and/or a translation of the original title.

Element author-group contains information on the author(s) of the item. The authors are grouped by affiliation. If an author has more than one affiliation, the author's name will be included in all author-group occurrences that contain one of the affiliations for that author.

Element correspondence contains the corresponding author and address.

Element abstracts contains one or more abstracts of the full text. This can be the original English author abstract, but also a translated abstract or an abstract created for a specific database collection.

Element source contains information on the source of the item (like source title, issn, isbn, volume, issue, page, publication year etc.).

Finally, the optional element enhancement contains enhancements of the item (indexing, classifications etc.).

```
<head>
   <citation-info>...</citation-info>
   <related-item>...</related-item>
   <citation-title>...</citation-title>
   <author-group>...</author-group>
   <correspondence>...</correspondence>
   <abstracts>...</abstracts>
   <source>...</source>
   <enhancement>...</enhancement>
</head>
```

89. history

Description

The history contains information about the dates an item was created, completed or revised.

Usage

Element history contains three child elements:

date-created, containing the date that the item was created (either as core item in the OPSBANK database, or as dummy item generated from an unlinked reference).

date-completed (optional), containing the date that the item was completed.

date-revised (optional and may occur more than once), containing the date(s) on which the item was revised.

XML

```
<history>
   <date-created year="2002" month="09" day="07"/>
   <date-revised year="2002" month="09" day="23"/>
   <date-revised year="2002" month="11" day="16"/>
</history>
```

Explanation

Some or all history dates can be displayed as desired, in any date format.

Light reading

Child element date-completed is not always relevant. An item can only be "completed" in the context of a specific database collection - as soon as the indexing for that database collection has been added the item is completed for that collection. For products that are not limited to a single database collection, the item is never "completed" and the date-completed element will always be empty.

90. inf

Description

Element inf contains inferior text.

Usage

Used in title and abstract elements where parts of the text can be superior or inferior.

```
<inf>2</inf>
```

91. isbn

Description

Element isbn contains the ISBN of a monograph.

Usage

The ISBN is the International Standard Book Number for monographs. The data element can be present for all source types except journals. A document can have more than one ISBN, e.g. for hardcover and paperback, but also for a certain level, e.g. a set of books or a volume in a series. The type is specified in (optional) attribute type. The level is specified in the (optional) attribute level. A third attribute is used to indicate the length of the ISBN: length.

```
<isbn length="10">0784406367</isbn>
        or
<isbn type="paperback" length="10">0-7450-1181-0</isbn>
        or
<isbn type="hardcover" length="10" level="volume">1234567890</isbn>
```

Light reading

Possible values for the type attribute include "hardcover", "paperback" and "cloth".

Allowed values for the level attribute are "set" and "volume".

Allowed values for the length attribute are "10" and "13". The original length of the ISBN was 10, but because of the limitations of the 10 character ISBN, the format changed to a 13-character wide value in 2007.

92. issn

Description

The ISSN of a serial publication is captured using issn.

Usage

A document can have more than one ISSN, e.g. for print and electronic. The type is specified in (optional) attribute type.

```
<issn>01678396</issn> or <issn type="print">00131946</issn>
```

Rendering notes

Usually the ISSN is rendered with a dash in the middle: 0167-8396.

93. issuetitle

Description

Sometimes journal issues have their own title. The element issuetitle contains that issue title of the document.

Usage

Element issuetitle contains the issue title of the journal, book, conference proceeding or report ("source") in which the document was published.

```
<issuetitle>Roads and Airfields in Cold Regions</issuetitle>
```

94. item

Description

Element item is a wrapper element that contains a bibliograhic record and the processing information for that record.

Usage

The item element contains two child elements: element bibrecord contains the bibliographic record information, and element ait:process-info contains the information for processing that record.

```
<item>
   <ait:process-info>
      <date-delivered year="2002" month="09" day="12"/>
      <date-sort year="2001" month="12" day="01"/>
      <status type="core" state="new"/>
   </ait:process-info>
   <bibrecord>
      <item-info>...</item-info>
      <head>...</head>
      <tail>...</tail>
   <bibrecord>
</item>
```

95. item-info

Description

Element item-info contains the non-bibliographic part of the information on a bibliographic record, like copyright information, unique item identifiers, record history and database collections to which the record belongs.

Usage

Element item-info consists of the following child elements: one or two copyright (containing the Elsevier copyright notice and/or a third party copyright statement), itemidlist (containing the unique identifiers for the item), history (containing information about the dates an item was created and optionally also about dates of completion or revision) and dbcollection (optional, containing the database collection codes of the database collection(s) to which the item belongs).

```
<item-info>
   <copyright type="Elsevier">Copyright 2003 Elsevier Science B.V.,
Amsterdam. All rights reserved.</copyright>
   <itemidlist>
      <itemid idtype="SCP">77776666554</itemid>
      <itemid idtype="PUI">25371863</itemid>
      <itemid idtype="GEO">1063437</itemid>
   </itemidlist>
   <history>
      <date-created year="1995" month="01" day="01"/>
   </history>
   <dbcollection>GEO</dbcollection>
</item-info>
```

96. itemid

Description

Element itemid contains a unique identifier of a bibliographic record.

Usage

The itemid element contains a unique identifier of a bibliographic record. The type attribute shows the type of the id, e.g. "EMBASE" if the itemid element contains the production

number that uniquely identifies the bibliographic record within the database collection EMBASE, or "PUI" if the itemid element contains the "pubitemid" (the id that uniquely identifies a core item in the OPSBANK database), or "SCP" if the itemid element contains a "Scopus id" (the id that uniquely identifies any core or dummy item).

```
<itemid type="PUI">3502817362</itemid>
<itemid type="SCP">128473658765</itemid>
<itemid type="SGR">128473658765</itemid>
<itemid type="EMBASE">2002123456</itemid>
```

Attribute type can have the following values:

PUI = publishable item id, that uniquely identifies a core item in the Elsevier delivery database.

SCP = Scopus id, that uniquely identifies any core or dummy item. It is a numerical value of unsigned integer which can be in the range 1..4294967295. That should give enough space for growth in the coming 10 to 15 years. And by that time it can probably be extended easily. There is a preference to use numerical format for this field for performance and ranging needs. The number will be formatted with leading zeroes.

SGR = Scopus group id. Same as Scopus id, but a little less unique: if a record from a third party is loaded and it has also been loaded for an Elsevier record, then the two records will be delivered separately. Each record will have it's own unique "SCP" id, but the two records will have the same "SGR" id (indicating that both records are in fact identical).

DBCOL = id that uniquely identifies a core item within database collection DBCOL (where DBCOL is a valid code for an Elsevier BD database collection).

97. itemidlist

Description

The element itemidlist contains the known identifiers for this citation.

Usage

An itemidlist may contain a ce:doi, a ce:pii, and a set of other identifiers in itemid elements.

For every database collection to which this item belongs, the itemidlist element will contain the production number (an itemid element with attribute idtype = database collection code).

XML

```
<itemidlist>
   <ce:doi>10.1016/S0248-4900(01)01178-9</ce:doi>
   <ce:pii>S0248490001011789</ce:pii>
   <itemid idtype="EMBASE">2002147884</itemid>
   <itemid idtype="CABS">2002094669</itemid>
</itemidlist>
```

Explanation

Each identifier is listed once in this list.

Rendering notes

The identifiers are rendered in the order listed, each on a new line, preceded by the type name (for the elements ce:pii and ce:doi derived from the element name, for itemid elements from the value of the attribute idtype).

98. itemlink

Description

Element itemlink contains link information (url) for the dummy item. This is a generated element.

Usage

Element itemlink contains link information about the dummy item. This is added by Parity software whenever a link is found.

```
<itemlink>url</itemlink>
```

99. link

Description

Element link describes the context of use of a main descriptor assigned to the document.

Usage

```
<descriptor>
   <mainterm weight="a">orthostatic hypotension</mainterm>
   <link>epidemiology</link>
   <link>drug therapy</link>
</descriptor>
```

100. mainterm

Description

Element mainterm contains a principal descriptor assigned to the document.

Usage

Four attributes give additional information about the descriptor:

Attribute weight indicates whether the descriptor is a major term (weight="a") or a minor term (weight="b").

Attribute candidate is only used for controlled descriptors, and shows whether the term is an active term in the thesaurus or a candidate term (candidate="y").

Attribute sortpos indicates that the term should be sorted in a different position. E.g. if sortpos="2" (like in the example) then the first two characters of the term should be ignored for sorting purposes (which means that the term in the example should sort under "deoxy..." instead of under "2 deoxy...").

Attribute code contains a code associated with the term.

```
<mainterm weight="a" candidate="n" sortpos="2">
        2 deoxy 3 o (9 phenylnonanoyl) 2 [3 (9
phenylnonanoyloxy)tetradecanoylamino]glucopyranose
                4 sulfate
</mainterm>
<mainterm weight="a" code="10050">
        Cognitive Ability
</mainterm>
```

Light reading

Some descriptor types (API template and controlled linkterms) use different weighting codes: m/n/p instead of a/b.

101. month

Description

Element month contains a 2-digit month.

Usage

If the month is less than 10 a leading zero will be added.

```
<month>04</month>
```

102. nametext

Description

Element nametext contains an unstructured name.

Usage

If the name of an author or other contributor to the publication is only available as unstructured free text it will be delivered in the nametext element.

```
<nametext>Kathleen W. Faulkner</nametext>
```

103. orcid

Description

Element orcid contains the Orcid ID of the author.

```
<author-group>
   <author auid="7408220976" orcid="0000-0002-9665-904X" seq="1">
      <initials>Y.</initials>
      <ce:indexed-name>Takahashi Y.</ce:indexed-name>
      <ce:surname>Takahashi</ce:surname>
      <ce:given-name>Yoshitaka</ce:given-name>
      <ce:e-address type="email">ytaka@fhw.oka-pu.ac.jp></ce:e-address>
   </author>
```

Parent author.

104. organization

Description

Element organization contains information on the organization as part of the affiliation of an author of the document.

Usage

See affiliation.

```
<organization>204 Ctr. for Integrated Plant Syst.</organization>
<organization>Michigan State University</organization>
```

105. pagecount

Description

Element pagecount contains the number of pages in the document.

Usage

Usually for items of type Book the number of pages is given instead of the start- and endpage.

Element pagecount has an optional attribute type with possible values "arabic" or "roman" (default = "arabic").

```
<pagecount>245 p.</pagecount>
<pagecount type="roman">25 p.</pagecount>
```

Light reading

The type attribute is used in third party data where the pagecount is given separately for the pages numbered in roman and the pages numbered in arabic.

106. pagerange

Description

Element pagerange contains the start- and endpage of the document.

Usage

This element is only used if the start- and endpage are numeric. The element is empty; startpage and (optionally) endpage are in the attributes first and last.

```
<pagerange first="123" last="128"/>
```

Light reading

A page range in Roman numbers (e.g. "iii-vi") is not seen as numeric, and will therefore not be delivered as pagerange but as the unstructured pages element.

107. pages

Description

Element pages contains unstructured page information.

Usage

This element is only used if the page information is more than a simple start- and endpage. Also if the start- and endpage are not completely numeric, the pages element will be used instead of the pagerange element.

```
<pages>R12-R24</pages>
```

108. part

Description

Element part contains part information of the source in which the document was published.

Usage

Mostly used in sources of type book or conference procedure.

```
<part>Part 2</part>
```

109. person

Description

Element person contains information about the corresponding author of the document.

Usage

See correspondence.

```
<person>
   <initials>A.J.</initials>
   <ce:indexed-name>Dowson</ce:indexed-name>
   <ce:degrees>Dr.</degrees>
   <ce:surname>Dowson</ce:surname>
</person>
```

110. postal-code

Description

Element postal-code contains the postal code of the affiliation of an author of the document.

Usage

See affiliation. Element postal-code has an optional attribute type describing the type of postal code. Values of the attribute can be "pre" (for a postalcode that must be displayed before the city), "post" (for a postalcode that must be displayed after the city) or "zip" (for a ZIP code).

```
<affiliation country="gbr">
   <organization>School of Biological Sciences</organization>
   <organization>University of Bristol</organization>
   <address-part>Woodland Road</address-part>
   <city>Bristol</city>
   <postal-code type="post">BS8 1UG</postal-code>
</affiliation>
```

111. preferred-name

Description

Element preferred-name contains the preferred name of an author.

Usage

Element preferred-name contains the preferred name of an author, associated with the unique author id in attribute auid. It consists of 6 child elements:

Element ce:initials (optional), contains the initials of the author.

Element ce:indexed-name contains a sortable variant of the author surname and initials (without special characters).

Element ce:degrees optional, contains any degrees of the author.

Element ce:surname contains the surname (familyname) of the author. Names for which it is difficult to identify the family name (e.g. Chinese names) are entered completely in this element, without attempting to distinguish surname and given-name and initials.

Element ce:given-name (optional), contains the first name (given name) of the author.

Element ce:suffix (optional), contains an indication of the generation, like II or Sr.

```
<preferred-name>
  <initials>M.P.</initials>
  <ce:indexed-name>Gonzalez M.P.</ce:indexed-name>
  <ce:degrees>Dr.</ce:degrees>
  <ce:surname>Gonza&acute;lez</ce:surname>
  <ce:given-name>Marta P.</ce:given-name>
</preferred-name>
```

112. preferred-sourcetitle

Description

Element preferred-sourcetitle contains the preferred full title of the source of the document.

Usage

Element preferred-sourcetitle contains the preferredcfull title of the journal, book, conference proceeding, report etc. ("source") in which the document was published. This is a generated element.

```
<preferred-sourcetitle>Trends in Analytical Chemistry</preferred-
sourcetitle>
```

113. procpagecount

Description

Element procpagecount contains the number of pages in a conference proceeding.

Usage

```
<procpagecount>531</procpagecount>
```

114. procpagerange

Description

Element procpagerange contains the start- and endpage of a conference proceeding.

Usage

```
<procpagerange>21-602</procpagerange>
```

115. procpartno

Description

Element procpartno contains the part number of the conference proceeding.

Usage

```
<procpartno>1 of 3</procpartno>
```

116. publicationdate

Description

Element publicationdate contains the date of publication of the document, as reported by the document itself.

Usage

The date is either structured (containing year, month, day and/or season) or unstructured (date-text). It can be followed by unstructured information about previous publications (in the optional element previous and/or the optional element reprint).

```
<publicationdate>
        <year>2001</year>
        <month>03</month>
        <previous>[1997, 1999]</previous>
</publicationdate>
   or
<publicationdate>
   <date-text>Spring 2002</date-text>
</publicationdate>
   or
<publicationdate>
   <year>1999</year>
   <reprint>2001</reprint>
</publicationdate>
```

117. publicationyear

Description

Element publicationyear contains the year of publication of the document, as reported by the document itself.

Usage

This is an empty element. The actual value is in the attributes first and last. The first attribute is required, the last attribute - if present - will always have a value greater than the value of the first attribute.

```
<publicationyear first="1994"/>
```

118. publisher

Description

Element publisher contains the name and optionally the address of the publisher of the source.

Usage

This element is used mostly for books, but can be present in all other source types as well. It can consist of three child elements:

Element publishername contains the name of the publisher.

The (optional) publisher address can be either unstructured (element publisheraddress) or structured (element affiliation).

And element ce:e-address (optional) contains the URL of the publisher.

```
<publisher>
   <publishername>Inst of Metals &amp; Materials Australasia</publishername>
   <publisheraddress>Parkville, Australia</publisheraddress>
   <ce:e-address>http://www.wkap.nl/kapis/</ce:e-address>
</publisher>
```

119. publisheraddress

Description

Element publishername contains the address of the publisher of the source.

Usage

```
<publisher>
   <publishername>Inst of Metals &amp; Materials Australasia</publishername>
   <publisheraddress>Parkville, Australia</publisheraddress>
</publisher>
```

120. publishercopyright

Description

Element publishercopyright contains a copyright statement.

Usage

The copyright statement of the publisher of the document is delivered in element publishercopyright.

```
<publishercopyright>&copy; 2003 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
</publishercopyright>
```

The copyright statement is also often delivered as part of the last ce:para element within the abstract element.

121. publishername

Description

Element publishername contains the name of the publisher of the source.

Usage

```
<publisher>
   <publishername>Inst of Metals &amp; Materials Australasia</publishername>
   <publisheraddress>Parkville, Australia</publisheraddress>
</publisher>
```

122. ref-authors

Description

Element ref-authors contains the authors of a referenced document.

Usage

Element ref-authors consists of 0, 1 or more occurrences of the name of an author or collaboration (child elements author and collaboration, and optionally an et-al element (indicating that not all authors of the referenced document are included).

```
<ref-authors>
   <author seq="1">
      <ce:initials>T.</ce:initials>
      <ce:indexed-name>Asanuma T.</ce:indexed-name>
      <ce:surname>Asanuma</ce:surname>
   </author>
   <et-al/>
</ref-authors>
```

123. ref-fulltext

Description

Element ref-fulltext contains the full text of a reference, as it appeared in the original document.

Usage

```
<ref-fulltext>Albrecht, D.W.; Mansfield, E.L.; Milne, A.E.; Algorithms for
              Special Integrals, J. Phys. A 1996, 29 (5), 973-991.
</ref-fulltext>
```

124. ref-info

Description

Element ref-info contains the structured information of a reference in the document.

Usage

The ref-info element consists of 8 child elements, all optional:

ref-title contains the title of the referenced document.

refd-itemidlist contains the known identifiers for the referenced item.

ref-authors contains the authors of the referenced document.

ref-sourcetitle contains the (full or abbreviated) sourcetitle of the referenced document.

ref-publicationyear contains the year of publication of the referenced document.

ref-volisspag contains information on the source volume and issue in which the referenced document was published, and also the pages on which that document appears.

ref-website contains the URL of a website where the referenced document is published.

ref-text contains any remaining unstructered information in the reference.

```
<ref-info>
   <ref-title>
      <titletext xml:lang="eng">Visualization of the topographical
structure of the anesthetized mouse brain by MR microimaging</titletext>
   </ref-title>
   <refd-itemidlist>
      <itemid idtype="SGR">99095604</itemid>
   </refd-itemidlist>
   <ref-authors>
      <author seq="1">
```

```
         <ce:initials>T.</ce:initials>
         <ce:indexed-name>Asanuma T.</ce:indexed-name>
         <ce:surname>Asanuma</ce:surname>
      </author>
      <et-al/>
   </ref-authors>
   <ref-sourcetitle>J. Vet. Med. Sci.</ref-sourcetitle>
   <ref-publicationyear first="1998"/>
   <ref-volisspag>
      <voliss volume="60"/>
      <pagerange first="1311" last="1314"/>
   </ref-volisspag>
</ref-info>

        or

<ref-info>
   <ref-title>
      <titletext xml:lang="eng">Automated multi-modality image registration
based on information theory</titletext>
   </ref-title>
   <refd-itemidlist>
      <itemid idtype="SGR">d0e1361</itemid>
   </refd-itemidlist>
   <ref-authors>
      <author seq="1">
         <ce:initials>A.</ce:initials>
         <ce:indexed-name>Collignon A.</ce:indexed-name>
         <ce:surname>Collignon</ce:surname>
      </author>
      <author seq="2">
         <ce:initials>F.</ce:initials>
         <ce:indexed-name>Maes F.</ce:indexed-name>
         <ce:surname>Maes</ce:surname>
      </author>
   </ref-authors>
   <ref-sourcetitle>The Proceedings of Information Processing in Medical
Imaging</ref-sourcetitle>
   <ref-publicationyear first="1995"/>
   <ref-text>(Y. Bizais, Ed.). Kluwer Academic, New York</ref-text>
</ref-info>
```

125. ref-publicationyear

Description

Element ref-publicationyear contains the year of publication of a referenced document.

Usage

This is an empty element. The actual value is in the attributes first and last. The first attribute is required.

```
<ref-publicationyear first="2000"/>
```

126. ref-sourcetitle

Description

Element ref-sourcetitle contains the (full or abbreviated) sourcetitle of a referenced document.

Usage

```
<ref-sourcetitle>NeuroImage</ref-sourcetitle>
```

127. ref-text

Description

Element ref-text contains any information in the reference that can't be placed in the structured ref-info elements.

Usage

```
<ref-text>doi:10.1006/nimg.2000.0600</ref-text>
```

128. ref-title

Description

Element ref-title contains the title of a referenced document.

Usage

Element ref-title consists of one or more ref-titletext elements.

```
<ref-title>
  <ref-titletext>Small animal imaging with pinhole single-photon emission
computed tomography</ref-titletext>
</ref-title>
```

129. ref-titletext

Description

Element ref-titletext contains the original or translated title a reference.

Usage

Element ref-titletext has no attributes.

```
<ref-titletext>The genus Tragus (Poaceae, Zoisieae) in Argentina
</titletext>
<ref-titletext>El ge&acute;nero Tragus (Poaceae, Zoisieae) en la Argentina
</ref-titletext>
```

130. ref-volisspag

Description

Element ref-volisspag contains information on the source volume and issue in which the referenced document was published, and also the pages on which that document appears.

The page information is contained in one of three possible elements: element pagerange (containing a page range, with first and last page), or element pages (page information in free text format), and/or element pagecount (containing the number of pages). Element pagecount can be repeating (some sources give the number of roman pages and the number of arabic pages separately).

Usage

```
<ref-volisspag>
   <voliss volume="12"/>
   <pagerange first="37" last="46"/>
</ref-volisspag>
```

131. ref-website

Description

Element ref-website contains the name and/or URL of a website where the referenced document is published.

Usage

Element ref-website contains the URL of a website where the document is published, optionally preceded by the name of the website.

```
<ref-website>
   <websitename>National Library of Medicine</websitename>
   <ce:e-address type="url">http://www.igm.nlm.nih.gov</ce:e-address>
</ref-website>
```

132. reference

Description

Element reference contains a bibliographic reference of the document.

Usage

Element reference consists of two child elements: element ref-info (containing the structured reference information), ref-fulltext (optional, containing the full reference text).

It has an attribute id which uniquely identifies a reference.

```
<reference>
   <ref-info>
      <refd-itemidlist>
         <itemid idtype="SGR">32886537</itemid>
      </refd-itemidlist>
      <ref-authors>
         <author seq="1">
            <ce:initials>S.B.</ce:initials>
            <ce:indexed-name>Blunt S.B.</ce:indexed-name>
            <ce:surname>Blunt</ce:surname>
         </author>
         <author seq="2">
            <ce:initials>P.</ce:initials>
            <ce:indexed-name>Jenner P.</ce:indexed-name>
            <ce:surname>Jenner</ce:surname>
         </author>
         <author seq="3">
            <ce:initials>C.D.</ce:initials>
            <ce:indexed-name>Marsden C.D.</ce:indexed-name>
            <ce:surname>Marsden</ce:surname>
         </author>
      </ref-authors>
      <ref-sourcetitle>Brain Res.</ref-sourcetitle>
      <ref-publicationyear first="1992"/>
      <ref-volisspag>
         <voliss volume="582"/>
         <pagerange first="299" last="311"/>
      </ref-volisspag>
   </ref-info>
   <ref-fulltext>Blunt S.B., Jenner, P., and Marsden C.D., Brain Res. 582 (1992)
299-311</ref-fulltext>
</reference>
```

As mentioned above, SGR = Scopus group id and refers to the id used in the record the Reference points to.

133. related-item

Description

Element related-item contains information on a publication that is related to the document.

Parents

head

Children

ce:doi, ce:pii, citation-info, citation-title, contributor-group, source

Attributes

type

Usage

Element related-item contains information on a publication that is related to the document. It can contain information of a parent book or book series, or of an erratum, retraction etc.

The element contains six optional child elements:

Element ce:pii contains the pii of the related document.

Element ce:doi contains the doi of the related document.

Element citation-info contains information about the full text article (or book, report or conference proceeding) that is described in the bibliographic record, like item and abstract languages, figure information, author keywords etc.

Element citation-title contains the title of the related document.

Element contributor-group (which can occur more than once) contains contains information on a "contributor" to the publication. A contributor can be an author, editor, illustrator etc.

Element source contains information on the source of the item (like source title, issn, isbn, volume, issue, page, publication year etc.).

```
<related-item type="parent book">
   <citation-info>
      <publication-notes type="availability">Copies Available from
UMI</publication-notes>
   </citation-info>
   <contributor-group>
      <contributor role="edit" seq="1">
         <ce:initials>R.</ce:initials>
         <ce:indexed-name>R. Clarke</ce:indexed-name>
         <ce:surname>Clarke</ce:surname>
      </contributor>
      <contributor role="edit" seq="2">
         <ce:initials>P.</ce:initials>
         <ce:indexed-name>P. Fransen</ce:indexed-name>
         <ce:surname>Fransen</ce:surname>
      </contributor>
   </contributor-group>
   <source>
      <sourcetitle>ADVANCES IN EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE AND
BIOLOGY</sourcetitle>
      <volisspag>
         <pages>211</pages>
      </volisspag>
   </source>
</related-item>
```

134. reportinfo

Description

Element reportinfo contains report information.

Usage

This element is only available for items that have source type R (Report). Currently it consists of a single child reportnumber, containing a report number.

```
<reportinfo>
   <reportnumber>WF1765-yyy</reportnumber>
</reportinfo>
```

135. reportnumber

Description

Element reportnumber contains a report number.

Usage

This element is only available for items that have source type R (Report).

```
<reportnumber>WF1765-yyy</reportnumber>
```

136. source

Description

Element source contains information about the source of the document.

Usage

Element source contains information about the source of the document. Attribute type shows the source type: journal (type="j"), book (type="b"), conference proceeding (type="p"), report (type="r"), major reference work (type="m"), book series (type="k") or trade journal (type = "d"). Attribute country gives the three-letter code of the country of publication of the source. Attribute srcid (optional) is an id uniquely identifying a source. The source element contains sixteen child elements, all optional:

Element sourcetitle contains the full title of the journal, book, conference proceeding or report ("source") in which the document was published.

Element preferred-sourcetitle contains the preferred title of the journal, book, conference proceeding or report ("source") in which the document was published. This is a generated element.

Element sourcetitle-abbrev contains the abbreviated title of the source in which the document was published.

Element issuetitle contains the title of the issue in which the document was published.

Element issn contains the ISSN number of the source. Note that all source types can have an ISSN number, even books, and that the ISSN can occur more than once.

Element isbn contains the ISBN number of the source. All source types except journals can have one or more ISBN's.

Element codencode contains the CODEN code that uniquely identifies the source in which the document was published. edition contains edition information of the source in which the document was published. part contains part information of the source in which the document was published.

Element volisspag contains information on the source volume and issue in which the document was published, and also the pages on which the document appears. article-number contains the article-number assigned to the document by the publisher.

Element publicationyear contains the year of publication of the document, as reported by the document itself. This is an empty element; the actual value is in the attributes first and last. The first attribute is required, the last attribute - if present - will always have a value greater than the value of the first attribute.

Element publicationdate contains the date of publication of the document, as reported by the document itself. The date is either structured (containing year, month, day and/or season) or unstructured (date-text).

Element editors contains the names of the editors of multi-authored books, conference proceedings or reports.

Element publisher contains the name and optionally the address of the publisher of the source. This element is used mostly for books, but can be present in all other source types as well.

Element additional-srcinfo contains additional information on the source like conference information, report number or secondary source information.

Element bib-text contains unstructured bibliographic information. For core items this element will only be used if no structured source information is available (i.e. if no other source child elements are present). Dummy items (generated from unlinked references) may have unstructured source information in addition to the structured source elements.

```
<source srcid="123" type="j" country="usa">
   <sourcetitle>Current Biology</sourcetitle>
   <sourcetitle-abbrev>Curr. Biol.</sourcetitle-abbrev>
   <issn>09609822</issn>
   <codencode>CUBLE</codencode>
   <volisspag>
      <voliss volume="18" issue="2"/>
      <pagerange first="193" last="196"/>
   </volisspag>
   <article-number>74.577</article-number>
   <publicationyear first="1999"/>
   <publicationdate>
      <year>1999</year>
      <month>08</month>
      <day>03</day>
   </publicationdate>
</source>
or
<source type="d" country="usa">
   <sourcetitle>Municipal Engineers Journal</sourcetitle>
   <sourcetitle-abbrev>Munic. Eng. J.</sourcetitle-abbrev>
```

```
   <issn>00273465</issn>
   <codencode>MUEJA</codencode>
   <volisspag>
      <voliss volume="12" issue="10"/>
      <pagerange first="R340" last="R342"/>
   </volisspag>
   <publicationyear first="2002"/>
   <publicationdate>
      <year>2002</year>
      <month>05</month>
      <day>14</day>
   </publicationdate>
</source>
or
<source id="88" type="b" country="usa">
   <sourcetitle>Recent Advances in Optimal Structural Design</sourcetitle>
   <sourcetitle-abbrev>Recent Adv. Optim. Struct. Des.</sourcetitle-abbrev>
   <isbn>0784406367</isbn>
   <edition>3rd edition</edition>
   <part>Part 2</part>
   <volisspag>
      <pagerange first="iii" last="iv"/>
   </volisspag>
   <publicationyear first="2002"/>
   <editors>
      <editor>
         <ce:initials>S.A.</ce:initials>
         <ce:indexed-name>Burns</ce:indexed-name>
         <ce:surname>Burns</ce:surname>
      </editor>
   </editors>
   <publisher>
      <publishername>American Society of Civil Engineers</publishername>
   </publisher>
</source>
```

137. sourcetitle

Description

Element sourcetitle contains the full title of the source of the document.

Usage

Element sourcetitle contains the full title of the journal, book, conference proceeding, report etc. ("source") in which the document was published.

```
<sourcetitle>Journal of Chromatography B: Biomedical Sciences and
Applications</sourcetitle>
```

138. sourcetitle-abbrev

Description

Element sourcetitle-abbrev contains the abbreviated title of the source of the document.

Usage

Element sourcetitle-abbrev contains the abbreviated title of the journal, book, conference proceeding, report etc. ("source") in which the document was published.

```
<sourcetitle-abbrev>J. Chromatogr. B Biomed. Sci. Appl.</sourcetitle-abbrev>
```

139. startdate

Description

Element startdate contains the starting date of an event.

Usage

The element is empty, with the actual value in the attributes year , month and day. An optional attribute timestamp is allowed but generally not used for this element. The format of this attribute is yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.ssssssSHH:00 where SHH:00 is the timezone: S = sign (+ or -), and HH are the hours difference of local time minus universal time. Example: timestamp="2004-12-13T19:12:06.856732-05:00".

```
<startdate year="2000" month="05" day="09"/>
```

140. state

Description

Element state contains the state part of an address.

Usage

```
<state>CA</state>
```

141. sublink

Description

Element sublink describes the context of use of a main descriptor assigned to the document.

Usage

Normally only the link element is used to describe the context of use of a main descriptor. But for specialized indexing for customers two additional levels of link terms, that describe the context even further, are available: sublink and subsublink.

```
<descriptor>
   <mainterm weight="a">octreotide</mainterm>
   <link>keyword medical link</link>
   <sublink>gastrointestinal hemorrhage</sublink>
   <subsublink>surgery</subsublink>
</descriptor>
```

142. subsublink

Description

Element subsublink describes the context of use of a main descriptor assigned to the document.

Usage

Normally only the link element is used to describe the context of use of a main descriptor. But for specialized indexing for customers two additional levels of link terms, that describe the context even further, are available: sublink and subsublink.

```
<descriptor>
   <mainterm weight="a">octreotide</mainterm>
   <link>keyword medical link</link>
   <sublink>gastrointestinal hemorrhage</sublink>
   <subsublink>surgery</subsublink>
</descriptor>
```

143. sup

Description

Element sup contains superior text.

Usage

Used in title and abstract elements where parts of the text can be superior or inferior.

```
E = mc<sup>2</sup>
```

144. supplement

Description

Element supplement contains information if the source is a supplement issue

Usage

The presence of element supplement indicates that the issue is a supplement issue. It can contain data (like a supplement sequencenumber), but will more often be empty.

```
<supplement>SUPPL. 2</supplement>
```

145. tail

Description

Element tail contains the bibliography of the document.

Usage

This element contains a single child element bibliography, which contains the number of references in the document, and optionally contains one or more reference elements.

```
<tail>
   <bibliography refcount="3">
      <reference>...</reference>
      <reference>...</reference>
      <reference>...</reference>
   </bibliography>
</tail>
```

146. titletext

Description

Element titletext contains the original or translated title of the document.

Usage

Element titletext has two attributes:

Attribute xml:lang contains a 3-lettercode representing the language of the title (the language codes used are standard ISO 636 language codes). See Chapter VII for a list of codes.

Attribute original has value "y" if the title is the original title of the document, and "n" if the title is a translation of the original title.

```
<titletext xml:lang="eng" original="n">The genus Tragus (Poaceae, Zoisieae)
in Argentina</titletext>
<titletext xml:lang="esp" original="y">El ge&acute;nero Tragus (Poaceae,
Zoisieae) en la Argentina</titletext>
```

147. trademanuitem

Description

Element trademanuitem contains a tradename (and optionally manufacturer) that is mentioned in the document.

Usage

Element trademanuitem consists of a tradename element containing a tradename for a drug, device, etc., plus optionally a manufacturer element containing the name of the manufacturer that manufactured the drug, device etc.

```
<tradenames type="TRD">
   <trademanuitem>
      <tradename>mycospor</tradename>
      <manufacturer country="deu">Bayer</manufacturer>
   </trademanuitem>
</tradenames>
```

148. tradename

Description

Element tradename contains a tradename that is mentioned in the document.

Usage

```
<tradenames type="TRD">
   <trademanuitem>
      <tradename>mycospor</tradename>
      <manufacturer country="deu">Bayer</manufacturer>
   </trademanuitem>
</tradenames>
```

149. tradenamegroup

Description

Element tradenamegroup contains tradenames mentioned in the document.

Usage

This element contains one or more tradenames elements, each containing a set of tradenames of a specific type, e.g. drug tradenames, device tradenames etc.

```
<tradenamegroup>
   <tradenames type="TRD">
      <trademanuitem>
         <tradename>mycospor</tradename>
         <manufacturer country="deu">Bayer</manufacturer>
      </trademanuitem>
   </tradenames>
   <tradenames type="TNV">
      <trademanuitem>
         <tradename>Amplicor HIV-1 Monitor 1.5</tradename>
         <manufacturer country="usa">Hoffmann La Roche</manufacturer>
      </trademanuitem>
   </tradenames>
</tradenamegroup>
```

150. tradenames

Description

Element tradenames contains a set of tradenames of a specific type that occur in the document.

Usage

The tradenames element contains one or more occurrences of the child element trademanuitem, each containing a tradename and optionally manufacturer of the type specified by the attribute type.

```
<tradenames type="TRD">
   <trademanuitem>
      <tradename>mycospor</tradename>
      <manufacturer country="deu">Bayer</manufacturer>
   </trademanuitem>
</tradenames>
```

151. translated-sourcetitle

Description

Element translated-sourcetitle contains a translation of the original title of the source in which the document was published.

Usage

The translated-sourcetitle element contains a translation of the original title of the source (journal, book, report or conference proceeding) in which the document was published.

```
<sourcetitle>
   Selvets idehistorie
</sourcetitle>

<translated-sourcetitle>
   The self in the historie of ideas
</translated-sourcetitle>
```

152. venue

Description

Element venue contains the name of a place where a conference is held.

Usage

```
<venue>Palais des Festivals</venue>
```

153. voliss

Description

Element voliss contains information on the source volume and issue in which the document was published.

Usage

This is an empty element. The actual value is in the attributes volume and issue.

```
<voliss volume="34" issue="C-22"/>
```

154. volisspag

Description

Element volisspag contains information on the source volume and issue in which the document was published, and/or the pages on which the document appears.

Usage

The volisspag element consists of three optional elements, of which at least either the first or the last must be present: element voliss, containing the volume and issue information, element supplement which can contain information if the source is a supplement issue, and/or an element containing page information.

The page information is contained in one of three possible elements: element pagerange (containing a page range, with first and last page), or element pages (page information in free text format), or element pagecount (containing the number of pages). Element pagecount can be repeating (some sources give the number of roman pages and the number of arabic pages separately).

```
<volisspag>
   <voliss issue="C-22"/>
   <supplement>SUPPL. 2</supplement>
   <pagerange first="483" last="498"/>
</volisspag>
```

Light reading

The presence of element supplement indicates that the issue is a supplement issue. It can contain data (like a supplement sequencenumber), but will more often be empty.

Element supplement has been added for future use and will not be delivered as separate element yet.

155. volumetitle

Description

Element volumetitle contains the title of a volume of a book.

Usage

If the source of of ducument is a book series, then the title of the book (or volume) will be delivered in the volumetitle element, while the title of the book series will be delivered in the sourcetitle element.

```
<volumetitle>Brain Death and Disorders of Consciousness
</volumetitle>
```

156. website

Description

Element website contains the name and/or URL of a website where the document is published.

Usage

Element website contains the URL of a website where the document is published, optionally preceded by the name of the website. Element website has an optional attribute type with possible values "source" or "item", indicating whether the URL refers to the item or the source of the item (i.e. the journal homepage).

```
<website>
   <websitename>National Library of Medicine</websitename>
   <ce:e-address type="url">http://www.igm.nlm.nih.gov</ce:e-address>
</website>
<website type="source">
   <ce:e-address type="url">www.urbanfischer.de/journals/intjhyg</ce:e-
address>
</website>
```

157. websitename

Description

Element websitename contains the name of a website where the document is published.

Usage

```
<ref-website>
   <websitename>National Library of Medicine</websitename>
   <ce:e-address type="url">http://www.igm.nlm.nih.gov</ce:e-address>
</ref-website>
```

158. xocs:eid

Description

Element xocs:eid contains the xocs database identifier for an item in Scopus..

159. xocs:oeid

Description

Element xocs:oeid contains a preliminary version of the xocs database identifier for an item in Scopus and should be ignored.

160. xocs:funding

Description

Element xocs:funding contains *machine generated* information about funding awarded to work described in the content. See **Section 81** for the manually indexed Grant equivalent.

Usage

```
<xocs:funding>
   <xocs:funding-id>1R01HD084542</xocs:funding-id>
   <xocs:funding-agency-acronym>NIH</xocs:funding-agency-acronym>
   <xocs:funding-agency>National Institutes of Health</xocs:funding-agency>
   <xocs:funding-agency-id>100000002</xocs:funding-agency-id>
</xocs:funding>
```

161. xocs:funding-agency

Description

Optional element xocs:funding-agency contains the name of the agency (Funding Body) that has awarded the grant.

162. xocs:funding-agency-acronym

Description

Optional element xocs:funding-agency-acronym contains the acronym of the agency (Funding Body) that has awarded the grant.

163. xocs:funding-agency-id

Description

Optional element xocs:funding-agency-id contains the Funder Registry ID. Funder Registry is a collaborative project of scholarly publishers and funding agencies that supports a standard way of reporting funding sources for published scholarly research.

164. xocs:funding-id

Description

Optional element xocs:funding-id contains the original identification number of the grant that is awarded to the work described in the content. The identification number is assigned by the grant agency (Funding Body).

165. xocs:open-access

Description

Element xocs:open-access contains the Open Access status of a full Open Access item as per the registeration of an Article's Open Access license at CrossRef. There is a dependency of the availability of the item's DOI in Scopus.

```
<xocs:open-access>
   <xocs:oa-access-effective-date>2017-12-30</xocs: oa-access-effective-date>
   <xocs:oa-article-status is-open-access="1">Full</xocs:oa-article-status>
   <xocs:oa-user-license>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/
   </xocs:oa-user-license >
</xocs:funding>
```

166. year

Description

Element year contains a 4-digit year.

Usage

```
<year>2000</year>
```

V. Author Metadata and Author Profiles

Author Metadata

The below information is additional to the descriptions in Chapter III. Author metadata contains the list of authors of the document. It includes information like above listed name, surname, initials, indexed name, preferred name, address information for the corresponding author, ID of the corresponding author profile.

Author Metadata Example

The example provided below is a composite demonstrator of actual Scopus data. This is a smaller and more concise example as there is too much data in an actual sample.

```
<author-group>
    <author seq="1" auid="7203056180">
        <ce:initials>H.L.A.</ce:initials>
        <ce:indexed-name>Janssen H.L.A.</ce:indexed-name>
        <ce:surname>Janssen</ce:surname>
        <ce:given-name>Harry L. A.</ce:given-name>
        <preferred-name>
            <ce:initials>H.L.A.</ce:initials>
            <ce:indexed-name>Janssen H.</ce:indexed-name>
            <ce:surname>Janssen</ce:surname>
            <ce:given-name>H. L A</ce:given-name>
        </preferred-name>
        <ce:e-address type>h.janssen@erasmusmc.nl</ce:e-address>
    </author>
</author-group>
```

Element	Description
`<author-group>` `</author-group>`	Element `author-group` contains information on the author(s) of the item. Element `author-group` consists of 0, 1 or more occurrences of the name of an author or collaboration (sub elements author and collaboration, optionally an et-al element (indicating that not all authors of the document are included), and optionally an affiliation element with author address information. The authors are grouped by affiliation. If an author has more than one affiliation, the author's name will be included in all author-group occurrences that contain one of the affiliations for that author. The sequence preserves the original order of the authors.

`<author seq="1"`
`auid="7203056180">`
`</author>`
	Element `author` has two attributes:
	
	• Attribute `auid` (optional) contains an ID identifying a unique author.
	
	• Attribute `seq` contains a sequence number defining the order of the authors in the document. If the author element contains the name of an institution instead of a person then attribute type will be specified with value "inst".

`<ce:initials>` `</ce:initials>`	Element `ce:initials` contains the initials (as part of the name of a person).

Element	Description
<ce:indexed-name> </ce:indexed-name>	Element ce:indexed-name contains the concatenated value of ce:surname and initials, with all special characters removed. Element ce:indexed-name is used for indexing purposes.
<ce:surname> </ce:surname>	Element ce:surname contains the surname of a person. Together with the element ce:given-name, ce:surname forms the name of authors or editors. Especially for non-Westerners, it is not always clear or known what the given name and the surname is. In some regions of the world, it is even not uncommon to have just one name. In such cases, ce:surname may contain the full name of the person.
<ce:given-name> </ce:given-name>	The given name of an author or editor (also known as forename, Christian name) is tagged using ce:given-name. For non-Westerners, the ce:given-name is unreliable, and therefore the ce:given-name and ce:surname should always be used together.
<preferred-name> </preferred-name>	Element preferred-name contains the preferred name of an author. preferred-name contains the preferred name of an author, associated with the unique author id in attribute auid. It consists of 6 sub elements: • <ce:initials> (optional), contains the initials of the author. • <ce:indexed-name> contains a sort able variant of the author surname and initials (without special characters). • <ce:degrees> optional, contains any degrees of the author. • <ce:surname> contains the surname (familyname) of the author. Names for which it is difficult to identify the family name (e.g. Chinese names) are entered completely in this element, without attempting to distinguish surname and given-name and initials. • <ce:given-name> (optional), contains the first name (given name) of the author. • <ce:suffix> (optional), contains an indication of the generation, like II or Sr.
<ce:e-address type=””> </ce:e-address type>	A description of ce:e-address appears here. The purpose of the ce:e-address element is to capture the electronic address(es) of the authors of the document. Each author or collaboration can have zero or more electronic addresses which are tagged using ce:e-address. The attribute type denotes the type of the electronic address. Its two values are "email" and "url". email, the default value, is an email address, and url is a complete URL, beginning with http://

VI. Cited By counts

Cited By counts

This is a value calculated individually for every core record that describes the number of times a document has been cited by other Scopus documents.

Cited by counts Example

Note: The example provided below is a composite demonstrator of actual Scopus data. This is a smaller and more concise example as there is too much data in an actual sample

```
<xocs:metadoc metatype="cited-by" id="ANI-CITEDBY" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.elsevier.com/xml/xocs/dtd
scopus-citedby.xsd" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:xocs="http://www.elsevier.com/xml/xocs/dtd">
    <cited-by>
        <eid>2-s2.0-0038644483</eid>
        <xocs_timestamp>2006-08-28T15:05:02.971082-04:00</xocs:timestamp>
        <count>19</count>
    </cited-by>
</xocs:metadoc>
```

Element	Description
`<eid>2-s2.0-0038644483</eid>`	Element `eid` is the Electronic Identifier for Scopus documents.
`<count>19</count>`	Element `count` refers to the number of documents citing the document.

`<citing-doc>`
`<eid>2-s2.0-34547700491</eid>`
`</citing-doc>`
	Element `citing-doc` contains the eids of those items citing the document

VII. Ordering data and data decryption

Step 1 - Defining the Request

The first step in extracting a dataset is to define the request for data extraction. This depends entirely on your specific needs and the capabilities of our system to extract the data in an optimal way.

The information that needs to be clearly defined in your request are:

- **The subset of Scopus data requested** – this describes the individual set of Scopus data that is required. Some examples would be to limit the data to a specific subject classification, publication year etc.

  Limiting the dataset to a minimum is essential in optimizing the performance and time it takes to extract the data. It allows for more flexibility in the choice of delivery and makes it easier to perform further analysis.
- **The data to be extracted** – this describes what will be extracted for each individual record included in the previously defined subset.

- **Other Options** – this allows you to specify a desired delivery date, packaging preferences, preferred method to transfer the data etc.

Step 2 – Sample Set

When you have finalized your request a sample set can be created and sent to you. The sample set will allow you to verify and validate the request that has been defined.

The validation will work in two ways:

First, it will allow you to gain an understanding of what the data will look like, how it will be structured and what it will contain. This will also allow you to start making initial preparations for the data processing once it is delivered.

Secondly, it will allow both parties to verify that the request is understood and interpreted correctly. This will enable your Scopus Custom Data contact to make a realistic estimation of the time required to complete the final request.

When you receive this sample set be sure to check that all your dataset analytical needs are met.

- If there are changes that need to be made to the query script, this is the best time to inform us.
- If no changes are required, then the formal approval will be communicated.
- Changes required after Step 2 can result in delays.

Once the sample set has been approved the extraction of the complete dataset can be scheduled.

The time required to run the dataset extraction will depend on the complexity of the request and the expected size of the final set. The running time of the request might vary from a couple of hours to a few days or weeks.

Step 3 – Delivery of Data

The data extracted will be in XML format.

There are multiple methods that can be used to deliver your specified Scopus Custom Data set:

- FTP of data to your FTP site
- CD, DVD
- External Hard Drives (USB 2.0)
- Incremental feeds through Amazon S3 protocol

On a case by case basis, it might be preferred to encrypt the data for transfer. See further details on how to decrypt the data below.

Step 4 – How to Decrypt Data

If the data is encrypted, Scopus data will be encrypted using GnuPG Version 1.2.1 free-ware for encryption and decryption.GnuPG can be downloaded at http://www.gnupg.org/

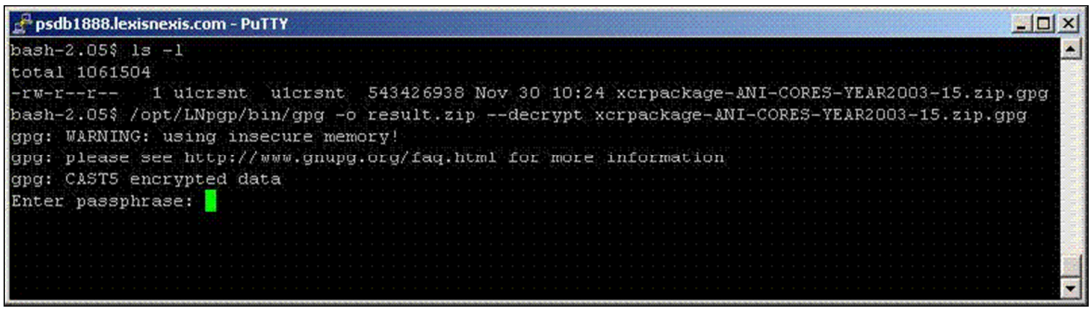
Documentation for installation and usage and other topics relating to this software can be found at http://www.gnupg.org/documentation/

All data is encrypted using a symmetric cipher which requires a pass phrase which is entered during decryption procedure. This pass phrase is provided to you by a Scopus Product representative. Please follow the following steps:

1. Use command prompt `gpg --output [file name]` to create an output file name for the compressed data file.
   See http://www.gnupg.org/documentation/manpage.en.html for more information.
2. Use command prompt `gpg--decrypt[file name]`
3. Enter pass phrase (provided by your Scopus Product representative).
4. Press Enter. Your data file will be extracted into the output file.

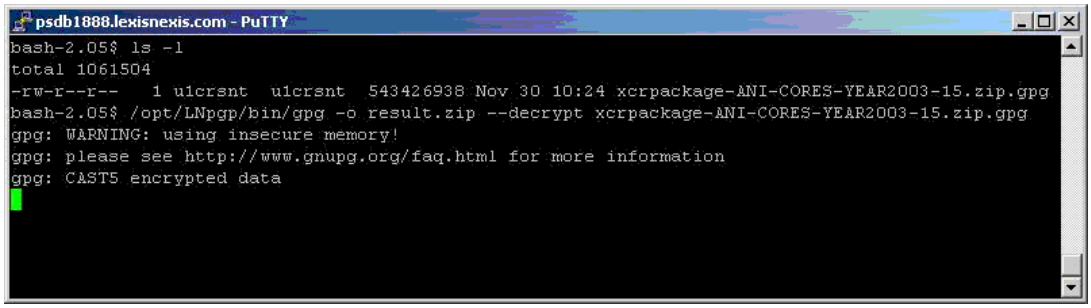
- **Decryption Example**

1. Command execute to decrypt the encrypted file xcrpackage-ANI-CORES-YEAR2003-15.zip.gpg
   - CD to the working directory where the encrypted files are stored.
   - Execute the command: <<GnuPGP-Install-directory>>/bin/gpg -o <<result-output-file-name>> --decrypt <<encrypted-input-file-name>>
   - At the prompt, enter the provided pass phrase and press **Enter**.



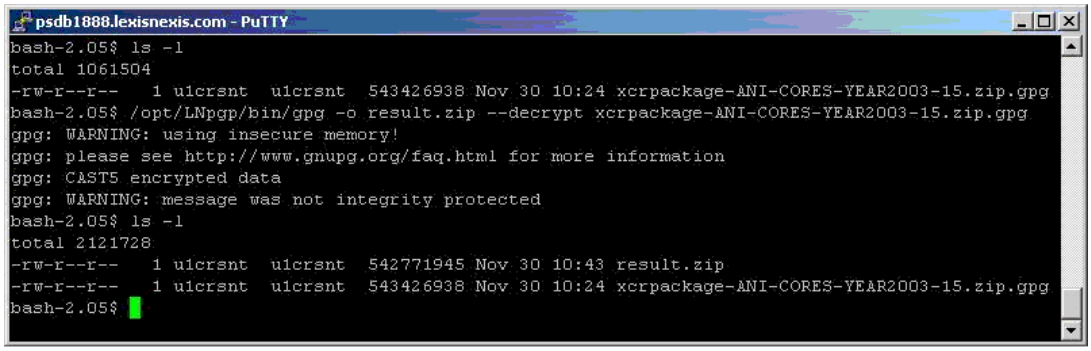
Product pass phrase entry

2. The data decryption process will start when the correct pass phrase is provided by Product.



Decryption Process

3. Once the decryption is complete, the decrypted output file is available in the provided location.



Completed decryption

VIII. Lists of codes and abbreviations

The following tables contain all codes and abbreviations used in Scopus Custom Data.

Citation types

Code	Description
ab	Abstract Report
ar	Article
bk	Book
br	Book Review
bz	Business Article
ch	Chapter
cp	Conference Paper
cr	Conference Review
di	Dissertation
ed	Editorial
er	Erratum
ip	Article in Press
le	Letter
no	Note
pa	Patent
pr	Press Release
re	Review
rp	Report
sh	Short Survey
tb	Tombstone
wp	Working Paper

DBCollection and Item ID codes

Code	Description
ADONIS	Adonis collection
APILIT	API Technical Literature
APINWS	API Business News
ARCACA	Publisher Archive Elsevier (Academic Press)
ARCACM	Publisher Archive Association for Computing Machinery
ARCACR	Publisher Archive American Association for Cancer Research
ARCACS	Publisher Archive American Chemical Society
ARCAC2	Publisher Archive American Chemical Society part 2
ARCAIA	Publisher Archive American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics
ARCAIP	Publisher Archive American Institute of Physics
ARCAI2	Publisher Archive American Institute of Physics part 2
ARCAMA	Publisher Archive American Archivist
ARCAMS	Publisher Archive American Mathematical Society
ARCAPS	Publisher Archive American Physical Society
ARCASC	Publisher Archive American Society of Civil Engineers
ARCBMC	Publisher Archive BMC
ARCBMJ	Publisher Archive BMJ Group
ARCBM2	Publisher Archive BMJ Group part 2
ARCBRI	Publisher Archive Brill
ARCBR2	Publisher Archive Brill part 2
ARCCOP	Publisher Archive Copernicus Publications
ARCCSI	Publisher Archive CSIRO Publications

ARCCSJ	Publisher Archive Chemical Society of Japan
ARCCUP	Publisher Archive Cambridge University Press
ARCCU2	Publisher Archive Cambridge University Press part 2
ARCECS	Publisher Archive Electrochemical Society
ARCEDP	Publisher Archive EDP Sciences
ARCELB	Publisher Archive Elsevier Book Series
ARCELS	Publisher Archive Elsevier
ARCEL2	Publisher Archive Elsevier part 2
ARCEME	Publisher Archive Emerald
ARCENS	Publisher Archive Endocrine Society
ARCEUC	Publisher Archive Euclid
ARCHIN	Publisher Archive Hindawi
ARCICE	Publisher Archive Institute of Civil Engineers
ARCIEE	Publisher Archive IEEE
ARCIET	Publisher Archive Institution of Engineering and Technology
ARCIGI	Publisher Archive IGI Global
ARCIHC	Publisher Archive Informa Healthcare
ARCIND	Publisher Archive Inderscience
ARCIOP	Publisher Archive Institute of Physics
ARCIO2	Publisher Archive Institute of Physics part 2
ARCIOS	Publisher Archive IOS Publishers
ARCJBP	Publisher Archive John Benjamins
ARCJST	Publisher Archive JSTAGE
ARCKAR	Publisher Archive Karger
ARCLWW	Publisher Archive Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
ARCMAL	Publisher Archive Mary Ann Liebert
ARCMAN	Publisher Archive Maney
ARCMIC	Publisher Archive American Society of Microbiology
ARCNJM	Publisher Archive New England Journal of Medicine
ARCNPG	Publisher Archive Nature Publishing Group
ARCNP2	Publisher Archive Nature Publishing Group part 2
ARCOSA	Publisher Archive Optical Society of America
ARCOUP	Publisher Archive Oxford University Press
ARCOU2	Publisher Archive Oxford University Press part 2
ARCPMJ	Publisher Archive Palgrave Macmillan
ARCQUI	Publisher Archive Quintessence Publishing
ARCROC	Publisher Archive Rockefeller University Press
ARCRSC	Publisher Archive Royal Society of Chemistry
ARCSAE	Publisher Archive Society of Automotive Engineering
ARCSAG	Publisher Archive SAGE Publications
ARCSA2	Publisher Archive SAGE Publications part 2
ARCSCI	Publisher Archive Science
ARCSME	Publisher Archive ASME
ARCSPI	Publisher Archive Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers (SPIE)
ARCSPR	Publisher Archive Springer
ARCSP2	Publisher Archive Springer part 2
ARCTAF	Publisher Archive Taylor & Francis
ARCTFS	Publisher Archive Taylor & Francis additional imprints
ARCTHI	Publisher Archive Georg Thieme Verlag
ARCTRA	Publisher Archive Trans Tech Publications
ARCUCP	Publisher Archive University of California Publications
ARCWBL	Publisher Archive Wiley Blackwell
ARCWGR	Publisher Archive Walter de Gruyter
ARTNUM	Article Number
BLETOC	Keyword indicator

BLS	British Library Shelfmark
BSTEIN	Beilstein
CAR-ID	Internal Database Item Identifier
CLIENTID	Indicator special client
CABS	CABS collection
CBNB	Chemical Business NewsBase
CHEM	Chemistry collection
CLU	Compendex Uncontrolled Descriptor
CPX	Engineering Information/Compendex
CSAART	CSA Art Bibliographies Modern
CSABHI	CSA British Humanities Index
CSADAA	CSA Design and Applied Art Index
CSALLB	CSA Linguistics and Language Behaviour Abstracts
CSAMLA	CSA MLA International Biography
CSASA	CSA Sociological Abstracts
CSASSA	CSA Social Services Abstracts
CSAWPS	CSA Worldwide Polotical Abstracts
DUMMY	Reference with no connection to Scopus Core item
ECON	Economics Literature (Econlit)
EMBACK	EMBASE Backfiles Collection
EMBASE	EMBASE Collection
EMBIO	EMBiology Collection
EST	Environmental Science and Technology
FLX	FLUIDEX
GEO	GEObase
GEOFCT	Geofacets Collection
MEDL	Medline Collection
MOSYEA	Mosby Yearbooks
NOVA	Novartis
NURSNG	EMCare
ORGNON	Organon
PCH	Engineering Information/Paperchem
PSYC	Psychology (PsycINFO)
PUI	Publication Item Identifier
PUISECONDARY	Secondary PUI in Cluster of PUIs
REAXYS	Reaxys Collection
REAXYSCAR	Reaxys Item ID
RMC	Reaxys Medical Chemistry
SCOPUSBASE	Scopus Collection
SCOGAP	Scopus Gapfill Data
SCOPUS	Scopus Extra Collection
SCP	Scopus ID
SECITMID	Section Item ID number
SGR	Scopus Group ID
SNARHU	Arts and Humanities
SNBOOK	Scopus Books Collection
SNCABS	SN Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Science
SNCHEM	SN Chemistry
SNCPX	SN Engineering & Technology
SNECON	SN Business & Economics
SNEMB	SN Biomedicine
SNGEO	SN Earth Science
SNMATH	SN Mathematics
SNPHYS	SN Physics
SNPSYB	SN Psychology & Behavioral Science

SNSOC	SN Social Science
SNYEAR	Scopus Data Improvement
SUBJABBR	Subject Abbreviations
TPA-ID	Third Party Article ID
TPB-ID	Third Party Book ID
VERSION	Version indicator
VTW-CAR-ID	Specific Database ID
WTA	World Textiles

Country codes

Country name	3 letter code UC	2 letter code UC	3 letter code LC	2 letter code LC
Afghanistan	AFG	AF	afg	af
Albania	ALB	AL	alb	al
Algeria	DZA	DZ	dza	dz
American Samoa	ASM	AS	asm	as
Andorra	AND	AD	and	ad
Angola	AGO	AO	ago	ao
Anguilla	AIA	AI	aia	ai
Antarctica	ATA	AQ	ata	aq
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	AG	atg	ag
Argentina	ARG	AR	arg	ar
Armenia	ARM	AM	arm	am
Aruba	ABW	AW	abw	aw
Australia	AUS	AU	aus	au
Austria	AUT	AT	aut	at
Azerbaijan	AZE	AZ	aze	az
Bahamas	BHS	BS	bhs	bs
Bahrain	BHR	BH	bhr	bh
Bangladesh	BGD	BD	bgd	bd
Barbados	BRB	BB	brb	bb
Belarus	BLR	BY	blr	by
Belgium	BEL	BE	bel	be
Belize	BLZ	BZ	blz	bz
Benin	BEN	BJ	ben	bj
Bermuda	BMU	BM	bmu	bm
Bhutan	BTN	BT	btn	bt
Bolivia	BOL	BO	bol	bo
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	BA	bih	ba
Botswana	BWA	BW	bwa	bw
Bouvet Island	BVT	BV	bvt	bv
Brazil	BRA	BR	bra	br
British Indian Ocean Territory	IOT	IO	iot	io
Brunei Darussalam	BRN	BN	brn	bn
Bulgaria	BGR	BG	bgr	bg
Burkina Faso	BFA	BF	bfa	bf
Burundi	BDI	BI	bdi	bi
Cambodia	KHM	KH	khm	kh
Cameroon	CMR	CM	cmr	cm
Canada	CAN	CA	can	ca
Cape Verde	CPV	CV	cpv	cv
Cayman Islands	CYM	KY	cym	ky
Central African Republic	CAF	CF	caf	cf
Chad	TCD	TD	tcd	td
Chile	CHL	CL	chl	cl
China	CHN	CN	chn	cn
Christmas Island	CXR	CX	cxr	cx

Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CCK	CC	cck	cc
Colombia	COL	CO	col	co
Comoros	COM	KM	com	km
Congo	COG	CG	cog	cg
Cook Islands	COK	CK	cok	ck
Costa Rica	CRI	CR	cri	cr
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV	CI	civ	ci
Croatia	HRV	HR	hrv	hr
Cuba	CUB	CU	cub	cu
Cyprus	CYP	CY	cyp	cy
Czech Republic	CZE	CZ	cze	cz
Democratic Republic Congo	COD	CD	cod	cd
Denmark	DNK	DK	dnk	dk
Djibouti	DJI	DJ	dji	dj
Dominica	DMA	DM	dma	dm
Dominican Republic	DOM	DO	dom	do
Ecuador	ECU	EC	ecu	ec
Egypt	EGY	EG	egy	eg
El Salvador	SLV	SV	slv	sv
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	GQ	gnq	gq
Eritrea	ERI	ER	eri	er
Estonia	EST	EE	est	ee
Ethiopia	ETH	ET	eth	et
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FLK	FK	flk	fk
Faroe Islands	FRO	FO	fro	fo
Federated States of Micronesia	FSM	FM	fsm	fm
Fiji	FJI	FJ	fji	fj
Finland	FIN	FI	fin	fi
France	FRA	FR	fra	fr
French Guiana	GUF	GF	guf	gf
French Polynesia	PYF	PF	pyf	pf
French Southern Territories	ATF	TF	atf	tf
Gabon	GAB	GA	gab	ga
Gambia	GMB	GM	gmb	gm
Georgia	GEO	GE	geo	ge
Germany	DEU	DE	deu	de
Ghana	GHA	GH	gha	gh
Gibraltar	GIB	GI	gib	gi
Greece	GRC	GR	grc	gr
Greenland	GRL	GL	grl	gl
Grenada	GRD	GD	grd	gd
Guadeloupe	GLP	GP	glp	gp
Guam	GUM	GU	gum	gu
Guatemala	GTM	GT	gtm	gt
Guinea	GIN	GN	gin	gn
Guinea-Bissau	GNB	GW	gnb	gw
Guyana	GUY	GY	guy	gy
Haïti	HTI	HT	hti	ht
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	HMD	HM	hmd	hm
Honduras	HND	HN	hnd	hn
Hong Kong	HKG	HK	hkg	hk
Hungary	HUN	HU	hun	hu
Iceland	ISL	IS	isl	is
India	IND	IN	ind	in
Indonesia	IDN	ID	idn	id
Iran	IRN	IR	irn	ir
Iraq	IRQ	IQ	irq	iq
Ireland	IRL	IE	irl	ie
Israel	ISR	IL	isr	il
Italy	ITA	IT	ita	it
Jamaica	JAM	JM	jam	jm

Japan	JPN	JP	jpn	jp
Jordan	JOR	JO	jor	jo
Kazakhstan	KAZ	KZ	kaz	kz
Kenya	KEN	KE	ken	ke
Kiribati	KIR	KI	kir	ki
Kuwait	KWT	KW	kwt	kw
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	KG	kgz	kg
Laos	LAO	LA	lao	la
Latvia	LVA	LV	lva	lv
Lebanon	LBN	LB	lbn	lb
Lesotho	LSO	LS	lso	ls
Liberia	LBR	LR	lbr	lr
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	LBY	LY	lby	ly
Liechtenstein	LIE	LI	lie	li
Lithuania	LTU	LT	ltu	lt
Luxembourg	LUX	LU	lux	lu
Macao	MAC	MO	mac	mo
Macedonia	MKD	MK	mkd	mk
Madagascar	MDG	MG	mdg	mg
Malawi	MWI	MW	mwi	mw
Malaysia	MYS	MY	mys	my
Maldives	MDV	MV	mdv	mv
Mali	MLI	ML	mli	ml
Malta	MLT	MT	mlt	mt
Marshall Islands	MHL	MH	mhl	mh
Martinique	MTQ	MQ	mtq	mq
Mauritania	MRT	MR	mrt	mr
Mauritius	MUS	MU	mus	mu
Mayotte	MYT	YT	myt	yt
Mexico	MEX	MX	mex	mx
Moldova	MDA	MD	mda	md
Monaco	MCO	MC	mco	mc
Mongolia	MNG	MN	mng	mn
Montenegro	MNE	ME	mne	me
Montserrat	MSR	MS	msr	ms
Morocco	MAR	MA	mar	ma
Mozambique	MOZ	MZ	moz	mz
Myanmar	MMR	MM	mmr	mm
Namibia	NAM	NA	nam	na
Nauru	NRU	NR	nru	nr
Nepal	NPL	NP	npl	np
Netherlands	NLD	NL	nld	nl
Netherlands Antilles	ANT	AN	ant	an
New Caledonia	NCL	NC	ncl	nc
New Zealand	NZL	NZ	nzl	nz
Nicaragua	NIC	NI	nic	ni
Niger	NER	NE	ner	ne
Nigeria	NGA	NG	nga	ng
Niue	NIU	NU	niu	nu
Norfolk Island	NFK	NF	nfk	nf
North Korea	PRK	KP	prk	kp
Northern Mariana Islands	MNP	MP	mnp	mp
Norway	NOR	NO	nor	no
Oman	OMN	OM	omn	om
Pakistan	PAK	PK	pak	pk
Palau	PLW	PW	plw	pw
Palestine	PSE	PS	pse	ps
Panama	PAN	PA	pan	pa
Papua New Guinea	PNG	PG	png	pg
Paraguay	PRY	PY	pry	py
Peru	PER	PE	per	pe

Philippines	PHL	PH	phl	ph
Pitcairn	PCN	PN	pcn	pn
Poland	POL	PL	pol	pl
Portugal	PRT	PT	prt	pt
Puerto Rico	PRI	PR	pri	pr
Qatar	QAT	QA	qat	qa
Reunion	REU	RE	reu	re
Romania	ROU	RO	rou	ro
Russian Federation	RUS	RU	rus	ru
Rwanda	RWA	RW	rwa	rw
Saint Helena	SHN	SH	shn	sh
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KNA	KN	kna	kn
Saint Lucia	LCA	LC	lca	lc
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	SPM	PM	spm	pm
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	VC	vct	vc
Samoa	WSM	WS	wsm	ws
San Marino	SMR	SM	smr	sm
Sao Tome and Principe	STP	ST	stp	st
Saudi Arabia	SAU	SA	sau	sa
Senegal	SEN	SN	sen	sn
Serbia	SRB	RS	srb	rs
Seychelles	SYC	SC	syc	sc
Sierra Leone	SLE	SL	sle	sl
Singapore	SGP	SG	sgp	sg
Slovakia	SVK	SK	svk	sk
Slovenia	SVN	SI	svn	si
Solomon Islands	SLB	SB	slb	sb
Somalia	SOM	SO	som	so
South Africa	ZAF	ZA	zaf	za
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	SGS	GS	sgs	gs
South Korea	KOR	KR	kor	kr
Spain	ESP	ES	esp	es
Sri Lanka	LKA	LK	lka	lk
Sudan	SDN	SD	sdn	sd
Suriname	SUR	SR	sur	sr
Svalbard and Jan Mayen	SJM	SJ	sjm	sj
Swaziland	SWZ	SZ	swz	sz
Sweden	SWE	SE	swe	se
Switzerland	CHE	CH	che	ch
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR	SY	syr	sy
Taiwan	TWN	TW	twn	tw
Tajikistan	TJK	TJ	tjk	tj
Tanzania	TZA	TZ	tza	tz
Thailand	THA	TH	tha	th
Timor-Leste	TLS	TL	tls	tl
Togo	TGO	TG	tgo	tg
Tokelau	TKL	TK	tkl	tk
Tonga	TON	TO	ton	to
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	TT	tto	tt
Tunisia	TUN	TN	tun	tn
Turkey	TUR	TR	tur	tr
Turkmenistan	TKM	TM	tkm	tm
Turks and Caicos Islands	TCA	TC	tca	tc
Tuvalu	TUV	TV	tuv	tv
Uganda	UGA	UG	uga	ug
Ukraine	UKR	UA	ukr	ua
United Arab Emirates	ARE	AE	are	ae
United Kingdom	GBR	GB	gbr	gb
United States	USA	US	usa	us
United States Minor Outlying Islands	UMI	UM	umi	um
Uruguay	URY	UY	ury	uy

Uzbekistan	UZB	UZ	uzb	uz
Vanuatu	VUT	VU	vut	vu
Vatican City State	VAT	VA	vat	va
Venezuela	VEN	VE	ven	ve
Viet Nam	VNM	VN	vnm	vn
Virgin Islands (British)	VGB	VG	vgb	vg
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	VIR	VI	vir	vi
Wallis and Futuna	WLF	WF	wlf	wf
Western Sahara	ESH	EH	esh	eh
Yemen	YEM	YE	yem	ye
Zambia	ZMB	ZM	zmb	zm
Zimbabwe	ZWE	ZW	zwe	zw
Countries names that no longer exist				
Ascension	ACX	AC	acx	ac
Burma	BUX	BU	bux	bu
Canton and Enderburry Islands	CTX	CT	ctx	ct
Czechoslovakia	CSX	CS	csx	cs
Dronning Maud Land	NQX	NQ	nqx	nq
Germany (Democratic Republic, DDR)	DDX	DD	ddx	dd
Johnston Island	JTX	JT	jtx	jt
Midway Islands	MIX	MI	mix	mi
Neutral Zone	NTX	NT	ntx	nt
Pacific Islands	PCX	PC	pcx	pc
Russia	SUX	SU	sux	su
United Nations	UNX	UN	unx	un
United States Miscellaneous Pacific Islands	PUX	PU	pux	pu
Wake Island	WKX	WK	wkx	wk
Yemen, Democratic People's Republic	YDX	YD	ydx	yd
Yugoslavia	YUX	YU	yux	yu
Zaire	ZRX	ZR	zrx	zr

Language codes

Language	3 letter code UC	2 letter code UC	3 letter code LC	2 letter code LC
Afrikaans	AFR	AF	afr	af
Albanian	ALB	SQ	alb	sq
Arabic	ARA	AR	ara	ar
Armenian	ARM	HY	arm	hy
Azerbaidzhania	AZE	AZ	aze	az
Basque	BAQ	EU	baq	eu
Bengali	BEN	BN	ben	bn
Bosnian	BOS	BS	bos	bs
Bulgarian	BUL	BG	bul	bg
Burmese	BUR	MY	bur	my
Belorusian	BEL	BE	bel	be
Catalan	CAT	CA	cat	ca
Chinese	CHI	ZH	chi	zh
Croatian	SCR	HR	scr	hr
Czech	CZE	CS	cze	cs
Danish	DAN	DA	dan	da
Dutch	DUT	NL	dut	nl
English	ENG	EN	eng	en
Esperanto	EPO	EO	epo	eo
Estonian	EST	ET	est	et
Finnish	FIN	FI	fin	fi
French	FRE	FR	fre	fr
Irish Gaelic	GLE	GA	gle	ga

Gallegan	GLG	GL	glg	gl
Georgian	GEO	KA	geo	ka
German	GER	DE	ger	de
Greek	GRE	EL	gre	el
Hebrew	HEB	HE	heb	he
Hindi	HIN	HI	hin	hi
Hungarian	HUN	HU	hun	hu
Icelandic	ICE	IS	ice	is
Indonesian	IND	ID	ind	id
Italian	ITA	IT	ita	it
Japanese	JPN	JA	jpn	ja
Korean	KOR	KO	kor	ko
Latvian	LAV	LV	lav	lv
Lithuanian	LIT	LT	lit	lt
Macedonian	MAC	MK	mac	mk
Malay	MAY	MS	may	ms
Maori	MAO	MI	mao	mi
Mongolian	MON	MN	mon	mn
Norwegian	NOR	NO	nor	no
Persian	PER	FA	per	fa
Polish	POL	PL	pol	pl
Polyglot	MAP	XX	map	xx
Portugese	POR	PT	por	pt
Pushto	PUS	PS	pus	ps
Romanian	RUM	RO	rum	ro
Russian	RUS	RU	rus	ru
Scottish Gaelic	GLA	GD	gla	gd
Serbian	SCC	SR	scc	sr
Sinhalese	SIN	SI	sin	si
Slovak	SLO	SK	slo	sk
Slovene	SLV	SL	slv	sl
Spanish	SPA	ES	spa	es
Swedish	SWE	SV	swe	sv
Tagalog	TGL	TL	tgl	tl
Thai	THA	TH	tha	th
Turkish	TUR	TR	tur	tr
Ukrainian	UKR	UK	ukr	uk
Urdu	URD	UR	urd	ur
Uzbek	UZB	UZ	uzb	uz
Vietnamese	VIE	VI	vie	vi

Source types

Code	Description
b	Book
d	Trade Journal
j	Journal
k	Book Series
m	Multi-volume Reference Works
p	Conference Proceeding
r	Report

Database classifications

Type	Database collections	Description	Comment
APICLASS	APILIT	API classificationcode	
ASJC	all	All Science Journal Classification	
CABSCLASS	CABS SNCABS	CABS classification code	CABS = Current Abstracts in Biological Science; ESBD database name is BIOBASE.
CPXCLASS	CPX SNCPX	Compendex Classification code	
EMCLASS	CABS CHEM EMBASE MEDL SNCHEM SNEMB	EMCLAS code	EMCLAS = EMBASE classification scheme.
ENCOMPASSCLASS		ENCOMPASS Classification code	
FLXCLASS		FLUIDEX Classification code	
GEOCLASS	GEO FLX WTA SNGEO	GEObase and Fluids Engineering Classification code	
PSXAG	PSYC	Age Group classification	
PSXAT	PSYC	Audience Type classification	
PSXCL	PSYC	Subject classification	
PSXPG	PSYC	Population Group classification	
SUBJECT	all	Source Subject Classifications	
SUBJECTABBR	all	Source Subject Classifications Abbreviations	
WTACLASS		World Textiles Classification	

Descriptors

Type attribute	Controlled attribute	Database collections	Description	Comment
AUD	n	APILIT	API Uncontrolled Term	
BTC	y	CABS CPX FLX GEO WTA	Biotechnology descriptor	Only used from 1995 to 2001; BTC terms are part of the EMTREE thesaurus since 2002.
CCV	y	CPX SNCPX	Compendex Descriptor	
CED	n	EST	CIS Environmental Descriptor	Not delivered to Scopus
CFL	n	CPX SNCPX	Compendex Free Language	
CMH	y	CPX	Compendex Mainhead	

		SNCPX		
CTC	y	CPX SNCPX	Compendex Treatment code	Just a one-lettercode. Not delivered to Scopus.
DRG	y	CABS CHEM EMBASE MEDL SNCHEM SNEMB	EMTREE drug term	
ECD	n	ECON	Econlit Document type	
ECF	n	ECON	Name of Festschrift Honoree	
ECH	n	ECON	Named Person	Name of Person referred to in document who has contributed to the history of economic thought
ECK	n	ECON	Key words or phrases	
ECS	y or n	ECON	Econlit subject descriptor	
ESD	n	EST	Environmental Science Descriptor	
FDE	y	GEO FLX WTA SNGEO	Fluids Engineering Descriptors	
GDE	y	GEO FLX WTA SNGEO	GEObase Subject Index	
KWD	n	ADONIS APILIT BLETOC CABS CHEM CPX EMBASE EST FLX GEO MEDL SNCABS SNCHEM SNCPX SNECON SNEMB SNGEO SNMATH SNPHYS SNPSYB SNSOC WTA	Author keyword	...
MED	y	CABS CHEM EMBASE MEDL SNCHEM SNEMB	EMTREE medical term	

MKW	n	MEDL	Medline Keyword	
MSF	n	MEDL	Medline SpaceFlightMission	
MSH	y	MEDL	Medline descriptor	Called Mesh heading in Medline.
PCV	y	CPX SNCPX	PaperChem Variable	
PSC	y	PSYC	PsycINFO content types	
PSD	y	PSYC	PsycINFO document types	
PSI	y	PSYC	PsycINFO instrumentation	Contains names of published tests and measures mentioned in the document
PSK	n	PSYC	PsycINFO key concepts or keywords	
PSM	y	PSYC	PsycINFO descriptors	Terms from the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms
PSS	y	PSYC	PsycINFO Supplemental material	
PUBID	y	all	Opsbank internal publisher id	For internal use only
RDT	n	FLX GEO WTA	Reprint Document Title	Only used before 1996. Not delivered to Scopus.
RGI	y or n	EST FLX GEO WTA SNGEO	Regional Index	
SPC	y	CABS EST FLX GEO WTA SNCABS SNGEO	Species index	
SPUID	y	all	Opsbank internal sourceprocunit id	For internal use only
STID	y	all	Opsbank internal sourcetitle id	For internal use only
TRC	y	CABS CHEM EMBASE MEDL SNCHEM SNEMB	EMTREE code	Contains the EMTREE codes associated with medical and drug EMTREE terms (see descriptor types DRG and MED). The code is used to show the hierarchy of EMTREE terms, but it is mainly for internal use. Not delivered to Scopus.
WDE	y	FLX GEO WTA SNGEO	GEObase Subject Index for World Textile Abstracts	

Trade name and Manufacturer Types

Acronym	Description	Collection/Product
MNF	Drug Manufacturer	EMBASE
MNV	Device Manufacturer	EMBASE
MNW	Textile Manufacturer	World Textiles
TNM	Drug Trade name	EMBASE
TNV	Device Trade name	EMBASE
TNW	Textile Trade name	World Textiles

All Science Journal Classification (ASJC) Codes

Code	Description
1000	Multidisciplinary
1100	Agricultural and Biological Sciences (all)
1101	Agricultural and Biological Sciences (miscellaneous)
1102	Agronomy and Crop Science
1103	Animal Science and Zoology
1104	Aquatic Science
1105	Ecology, Evolution, Behavior and Systematics
1106	Food Science
1107	Forestry
1108	Horticulture
1109	Insect Science
1110	Plant Science
1111	Soil Science
1200	Arts and Humanities (all)
1201	Arts and Humanities (miscellaneous)
1202	History
1203	Language and Linguistics
1204	Archeology (arts and humanities)
1205	Classics
1206	Conservation
1207	History and Philosophy of Science
1208	Literature and Literary Theory
1209	Museology
1210	Music
1211	Philosophy
1212	Religious Studies
1213	Visual Arts and Performing Arts
1300	Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology (all)
1301	Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology (miscellaneous)
1302	Aging
1303	Biochemistry
1304	Biophysics
1305	Biotechnology
1306	Cancer Research
1307	Cell Biology
1308	Clinical Biochemistry
1309	Developmental Biology
1310	Endocrinology
1311	Genetics

1312	Molecular Biology
1313	Molecular Medicine
1314	Physiology
1315	Structural Biology
1400	Business, Management and Accounting (all)
1401	Business, Management and Accounting (miscellaneous)
1402	Accounting
1403	Business and International Management
1404	Management Information Systems
1405	Management of Technology and Innovation
1406	Marketing
1407	Organizational Behavior and Human Resource Management
1408	Strategy and Management
1409	Tourism, Leisure and Hospitality Management
1410	Industrial Relations
1500	Chemical Engineering (all)
1501	Chemical Engineering (miscellaneous)
1502	Bioengineering
1503	Catalysis
1504	Chemical Health and Safety
1505	Colloid and Surface Chemistry
1506	Filtration and Separation
1507	Fluid Flow and Transfer Processes
1508	Process Chemistry and Technology
1600	Chemistry (all)
1601	Chemistry (miscellaneous)
1602	Analytical Chemistry
1603	Electrochemistry
1604	Inorganic Chemistry
1605	Organic Chemistry
1606	Physical and Theoretical Chemistry
1607	Spectroscopy
1700	Computer Science (all)
1701	Computer Science (miscellaneous)
1702	Artificial Intelligence
1703	Computational Theory and Mathematics
1704	Computer Graphics and Computer-Aided Design
1705	Computer Networks and Communications
1706	Computer Science Applications
1707	Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition
1708	Hardware and Architecture
1709	Human-Computer Interaction
1710	Information Systems
1711	Signal Processing
1712	Software
1800	Decision Sciences (all)
1801	Decision Sciences (miscellaneous)
1802	Information Systems and Management
1803	Management Science and Operations Research
1804	Statistics, Probability and Uncertainty
1900	Earth and Planetary Sciences (all)
1901	Earth and Planetary Sciences (miscellaneous)
1902	Atmospheric Science
1903	Computers in Earth Sciences
1904	Earth-Surface Processes

1905	Economic Geology
1906	Geochemistry and Petrology
1907	Geology
1908	Geophysics
1909	Geotechnical Engineering and Engineering Geology
1910	Oceanography
1911	Paleontology
1912	Space and Planetary Science
1913	Stratigraphy
2000	Economics, Econometrics and Finance (all)
2001	Economics, Econometrics and Finance (miscellaneous)
2002	Economics and Econometrics
2003	Finance
2100	Energy (all)
2101	Energy (miscellaneous)
2102	Energy Engineering and Power Technology
2103	Fuel Technology
2104	Nuclear Energy and Engineering
2105	Renewable Energy, Sustainability and the Environment
2200	Engineering (all)
2201	Engineering (miscellaneous)
2202	Aerospace Engineering
2203	Automotive Engineering
2204	Biomedical Engineering
2205	Civil and Structural Engineering
2206	Computational Mechanics
2207	Control and Systems Engineering
2208	Electrical and Electronic Engineering
2209	Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering
2210	Mechanical Engineering
2211	Mechanics of Materials
2212	Ocean Engineering
2213	Safety, Risk, Reliability and Quality
2214	Media Technology
2215	Building and Construction
2216	Architecture
2300	Environmental Science (all)
2301	Environmental Science (miscellaneous)
2302	Ecological Modeling
2303	Ecology
2304	Environmental Chemistry
2305	Environmental Engineering
2306	Global and Planetary Change
2307	Health, Toxicology and Mutagenesis
2308	Management, Monitoring, Policy and Law
2309	Nature and Landscape Conservation
2310	Pollution
2311	Waste Management and Disposal
2312	Water Science and Technology
2400	Immunology and Microbiology (all)
2401	Immunology and Microbiology (miscellaneous)
2402	Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology
2403	Immunology
2404	Microbiology
2405	Parasitology

2406	Virology
2500	Materials Science (all)
2501	Materials Science (miscellaneous)
2502	Biomaterials
2503	Ceramics and Composites
2504	Electronic, Optical and Magnetic Materials
2505	Materials Chemistry
2506	Metals and Alloys
2507	Polymers and Plastics
2508	Surfaces, Coatings and Films
2600	Mathematics (all)
2601	Mathematics (miscellaneous)
2602	Algebra and Number Theory
2603	Analysis
2604	Applied Mathematics
2605	Computational Mathematics
2606	Control and Optimization
2607	Discrete Mathematics and Combinatorics
2608	Geometry and Topology
2609	Logic
2610	Mathematical Physics
2611	Modeling and Simulation
2612	Numerical Analysis
2613	Statistics and Probability
2614	Theoretical Computer Science
2700	Medicine (all)
2701	Medicine (miscellaneous)
2702	Anatomy
2703	Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine
2704	Biochemistry (medical)
2705	Cardiology and Cardiovascular Medicine
2706	Critical Care and Intensive Care Medicine
2707	Complementary and Alternative Medicine
2708	Dermatology
2709	Drug Guides
2710	Embryology
2711	Emergency Medicine
2712	Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism
2713	Epidemiology
2714	Family Practice
2715	Gastroenterology
2716	Genetics (clinical)
2717	Geriatrics and Gerontology
2718	Health Informatics
2719	Health Policy
2720	Hematology
2721	Hepatology
2722	Histology
2723	Immunology and Allergy
2724	Internal Medicine
2725	Infectious Diseases
2726	Microbiology (medical)
2727	Nephrology
2728	Neurology (clinical)
2729	Obstetrics and Gynecology

2730	Oncology
2731	Ophthalmology
2732	Orthopedics and Sports Medicine
2733	Otorhinolaryngology
2734	Pathology and Forensic Medicine
2735	Pediatrics, Perinatology and Child Health
2736	Pharmacology (medical)
2737	Physiology (medical)
2738	Psychiatry and Mental Health
2739	Public Health, Environmental and Occupational Health
2740	Pulmonary and Respiratory Medicine
2741	Radiology, Nuclear Medicine and Imaging
2742	Rehabilitation
2743	Reproductive Medicine
2744	Reviews and References (medical)
2745	Rheumatology
2746	Surgery
2747	Transplantation
2748	Urology
2800	Neuroscience (all)
2801	Neuroscience (miscellaneous)
2802	Behavioral Neuroscience
2803	Biological Psychiatry
2804	Cellular and Molecular Neuroscience
2805	Cognitive Neuroscience
2806	Developmental Neuroscience
2807	Endocrine and Autonomic Systems
2808	Neurology
2809	Sensory Systems
2900	Nursing (all)
2901	Nursing (miscellaneous)
2902	Advanced and Specialized Nursing
2903	Assessment and Diagnosis
2904	Care Planning
2905	Community and Home Care
2906	Critical Care Nursing
2907	Emergency Nursing
2908	Fundamentals and Skills
2909	Gerontology
2910	Issues, Ethics and Legal Aspects
2911	Leadership and Management
2912	LPN and LVN
2913	Maternity and Midwifery
2914	Medical and Surgical Nursing
2915	Nurse Assisting
2916	Nutrition and Dietetics
2917	Oncology (nursing)
2918	Pathophysiology
2919	Pediatrics
2920	Pharmacology (nursing)
2921	Psychiatric Mental Health
2922	Research and Theory
2923	Review and Exam Preparation
3000	Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics (all)
3001	Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics (miscellaneous)

3002	Drug Discovery
3003	Pharmaceutical Science
3004	Pharmacology
3005	Toxicology
3100	Physics and Astronomy (all)
3101	Physics and Astronomy (miscellaneous)
3102	Acoustics and Ultrasonics
3103	Astronomy and Astrophysics
3104	Condensed Matter Physics
3105	Instrumentation
3106	Nuclear and High Energy Physics
3107	Atomic and Molecular Physics, and Optics
3108	Radiation
3109	Statistical and Nonlinear Physics
3110	Surfaces and Interfaces
3200	Psychology (all)
3201	Psychology (miscellaneous)
3202	Applied Psychology
3203	Clinical Psychology
3204	Developmental and Educational Psychology
3205	Experimental and Cognitive Psychology
3206	Neuropsychology and Physiological Psychology
3207	Social Psychology
3300	Social Sciences (all)
3301	Social Sciences (miscellaneous)
3302	Archeology
3303	Development
3304	Education
3305	Geography, Planning and Development
3306	Health (social science)
3307	Human Factors and Ergonomics
3308	Law
3309	Library and Information Sciences
3310	Linguistics and Language
3311	Safety Research
3312	Sociology and Political Science
3313	Transportation
3314	Anthropology
3315	Communication
3316	Cultural Studies
3317	Demography
3318	Gender Studies
3319	Life-span and Life-course Studies
3320	Political Science and International Relations
3321	Public Administration
3322	Urban Studies
3400	Veterinary (all)
3401	Veterinary (miscellaneous)
3402	Equine
3403	Food Animals
3404	Small Animals
3500	Dentistry (all)
3501	Dentistry (miscellaneous)
3502	Dental Assisting
3503	Dental Hygiene

3504	Oral Surgery
3505	Orthodontics
3506	Periodontics
3600	Health Professions (all)
3601	Health Professions (miscellaneous)
3602	Chiropractics
3603	Complementary and Manual Therapy
3604	Emergency Medical Services
3605	Health Information Management
3606	Medical Assisting and Transcription
3607	Medical Laboratory Technology
3608	Medical Terminology
3609	Occupational Therapy
3610	Optometry
3611	Pharmacy
3612	Physical Therapy, Sports Therapy and Rehabilitation
3613	Podiatry
3614	Radiological and Ultrasound Technology
3615	Respiratory Care
3616	Speech and Hearing

Dates explained

Date	Explanation
<xocs:sort-year>	XFAB adds the year that is contained in the <ait:date-sort> element into the <xocs:metadata> element for easier XFAB node indexing purposes. This element is not used for web rendering or search purposes.
<xocs:pub-year>	XFAB adds the year that is contained in the <publicationyear> element into the <xocs:metadata> element for easier XFAB node indexing purposes. This element is also a refkey component. This element is not used for web rendering or search purposes.
<xocs:timestamp>	XFAB adds the timestamp for the exact time in which the record was processed and stored into XFAB. However, it is stored in the system as a java timestamp.
<ait:date-delivered year month day timestamp>	The element <ait:date-delivered> contains the date on which the record was delivered to Scopus. The timestamp attribute is added by the delivery DB for internal auditing purposes.
<ait:date-sort year month day>	Element <ait:date-sort> contains a sorting date created for the document based upon the publication date or creation date of the record. The Date column on the Scopus main document cluster Results.
<date-created year month day>	Element <date-created> contains the date that the item was created. This element is not rendered.
<publicationyear first>	Contains the year of publication of the document, as reported by the document itself.
<publicationdate><year><month>	Publication date of source.
<date-text xfab-added>	XFAB transforms the month, day, & year (for whichever components are in the data) to the textual representation.
	For example, "1 November 2002" is now searchable due to XFAB adding in this information into the <publicationdate> element. Also the Scopus app uses this element to render the publication date at the top of each record page.
	`<publicationdate><year>2002</year><month>11</month><day>01</day><date-text xfab-added="true">1 November 2002</date-text></publicationdate>`
<date-revised>	Element date-revised is an optional repeating element containing the date(s) on which the item was revised.

Some other elements	
<ait:status type="core" state="update" stage="S300" />	'Core' means that it is an 'official' article in Scopus; state means that it has been updated with for instance index terms; S300 is a code for 'part of an issue' (articles in press are S200 (corrected but not in an issue)
<xocs:pui>44473646</xocs:pui>	ID number from the DB that delivered data to the Scopus DB
<xocs:eid>2-s2.0-33749177400</xocs:eid>	Scopus unique ID